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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Organization of the Legislature.

The Delegations from Laurens and Edgefield Excluded.

THE DEMOCRATS WITHDRAW IN A BODY,

And Read a Protest from the State House Steps.

United States Troops Guarding the Capitol.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Herald's* Columbia, S. C., dispatch says General Ruger arrived there at ten o'clock last night, and at midnight three companies of United States infantry were quartered in the State House.

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus yesterday and last night to select candidates for Speaker and other offices.

COLUMBIA, November 28.—No one was allowed to enter the State House this morning unless on a pass from Mr. Jones, Clerk of the late House, or Mr. Dennis, ex-Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

About nine o'clock General Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and General Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Messrs. Peck and Jeffreys, members of the Legislature, demanded admittance to the State House. The rotunda was filled with troops, and arms were stacked around the Washington statue. Members of the Legislature exhibited the certificates from the Supreme Court of their election, and the corporal of the guard refused them admittance under the orders of Dennis, who was standing by. The Democratic members then met in caucus at about 11:15, and proceeded in a body to demand admittance. In the meantime, General Hampton had an interview with General Ruger, who then changed the orders, so as to allow any one to pass the sentinels who claimed to be elected members of the Legislature. Under this change of orders, all the members are now being admitted slowly, as the corporal of the guard examines their credentials. Members are thus admitted to the State House but not to the hall of the Senate or House of Representatives.

The Democratic members of the House, after gaining admission to the State House, proceeded to the door of the House of Representatives with the delegation from Edgefield and Laurens at their head, and demanded admission on the certificates of election taken from the records of the Supreme Court. Six soldiers were ranged on either side of the approach to the door with two of the members in the center. The certificates of the Edgefield and Laurens delegates being presented, were decided invalid by the doorkeepers, whereupon the entire body of Democrats withdrew. They assembled in front of the State House, from the steps of which the following protest was read in the presence of the military and citizens:

We, a majority of the members elect of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States barring the passage in the State House of the members elect of the Legislature by law.

We protest against the legality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion under the command of one John B. Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain. We protest against the said Dennis' instructions to the guard to admit no one to the State House except upon his own pass or a pass of A. O. Jones, former Clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who, by the Republican programme, is to organize said House.

We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to the effect that in the great seal of the court attached, as to our right to participate in the organization of said House. We are refused, by the orders of said Dennis, admission to said hall, except upon his pass, or pass of said Jones, or certificate of H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said court for refusal to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate.

In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and Constitution of the State, this defiance of the high tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed intervention, but to make our solemn appeal to the American people, without distinction of party. Our veneration for law, our respect for the Supreme Court and the usages of all legislative assemblages forbid our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings. Signed by all the Democratic members, sixty-four in number. The Democrats then proceeded to the hall over the office of the Southern Life Insurance Company, where a caucus was held, which adjourned to meet at three P. M. at Carolina Hall.

COLUMBIA, 1 P. M.—The Democratic members from Edgefield and Laurens have been refused admittance to the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Republicans immediately proceed to organize. Fifty-nine members answered to their names. Mr. Jones, Clerk of the old House, declared fifty-nine to be a quorum, and E. W. M. Mackey and N. Meyers, colored, were nominated for Speaker. No other nominations being made, and some into the House, Mackey, on a call of the roll, received fifty-seven out of fifty-nine votes, and was declared the duly elected Speaker. The Democrats have retired, and Mackey has taken the chair. In explanation of these proceedings, it must be remembered that the House, when full, consists of 124 members, and sixty three being a majority, are a quorum for the transaction of business. The Democrats, including the nine disputed members from Edgefield and Laurens, have sixty-four members and the Republicans only sixty, when all their members are present. The Democrats claim that sixty-three is the lawful quorum, while the Republicans claim that a majority of the members admitted by the canvassers to be elected, viz.: 115, is a quorum, and with these fifty-nine have gone to work. Mackey, on taking his seat as Speaker, delivered a speech, and the fifty-nine members were then sworn in, only the Republican being present. A. O. Jones, the former (colored) Clerk, was elected and sworn in. The House as now organized consists of five whites and fifty-four negroes.

COLUMBIA, November 28.—The Democratic members, before they reached the door of the State House building this morning, surrendered all their private arms. One of the Democratic members, who bore a certificate of the Board of Canvassers, went in the hall and found the Republicans already organized, with a Speaker in the chair and Clerk at the desk. He returned to the door and was refused egress, until he threatened prosecution for false imprisonment.

Wm. H. Reddish, a prominent Republican member, refuses to enter the hall with Federal bayonets at the door, and is now acting with the Democrats. During the excitement created by the refusal to admit the Democrats, an immense crowd had assembled in front of the State House, when the Federal officer in charge approached General Hampton, who was in the State House, with the request to prevent the crowd from pushing in. General Hampton immediately appeared upon the front steps of the capitol and addressed the crowd as follows:

"My friends, I am truly doing what I have done during all the troubled waters. It is of the greatest importance to us that all the citizens of South Carolina, that the peace should be preserved. I appeal to you all, white men and colored, as Carolinians, to use every effort to keep down violence or turbulence. One act of violence may precipitate the bloodshed and carnage I implore you, then, to preserve the peace. I beg all of my friends to disperse, to leave the grounds of the capitol, and I advise all the colored men to do the same. Keep perfectly quiet. Leave the streets and do nothing to provoke a riot. We trust to the law and to the Constitution, and we have perfect faith in the justice of our cause."

The whites immediately dispersed, and their conduct was followed by a great many colored people.

12:45 P. M.—At 11:45 A. M. the whole number of the Democratic members of the Legislature marched up to the State House door, with John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, at their head. The door was guarded by United States troops, and by John B. Dennis, United States Marshal. Sheppard asked for admission, when Dennis asked if he had a certificate of election from the Secretary of State. Sheppard said he had the certificate of the Supreme Court, and Dennis said: "If you have not the certificate of the Secretary, you cannot enter." Sheppard then said he demanded the right to read a protest from the Democrats, which he then proceeded to do, when he was stopped by Colonel Haskell, the Chairman of the Democratic committee. Captain Kellogg, U. S. A., who was at the door, after a conference said that all persons having certificates from either the Secretary of State or the Supreme Court would be admitted. Sheppard presented his certificate of the court, and passed in. The guard are now examining the certificates, and the Democrats are passing in, being first asked their arms.

5 P. M.—The Democratic members, after leaving the State House, met together for consultation, and without taking any action, adjourned till three P. M. The session was secret.

Mr. Reddish, a Republican member of the Legislature from Orangeburg, left the Republican House with the Democrats, refusing to have anything to do with the organization of that body. There are only three whites in the House of Representatives as organized.

COLUMBIA, November 28, 10 P. M.—The Democratic members elect to the House of Representatives met at seven P. M. in Carolina Hall. Sixty-four Democrats and two Republicans participated and were sworn in by Judge Cook. The House organized and will claim recognition to-morrow. This leaves fifty-eight members in the Republican House, or one less than the number which the Democrats claim is necessary for a quorum. Each House will demand of the Secretary of State the returns of the vote for Governor.

All is quiet to-night. The Supreme Court has not yet decided the question of counting the electoral vote.

LOUISIANA.

Another Day's Work of the Returning Board—Returns from Five Parishes Not Received.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—The Returning Board met, all the members present. The Republican and Democratic committees and counsel were also present. General Anderson made another personal explanation.

Judge Spofford suggested that the board should give an order to compel the supervisors of the following parishes to hand in their returns, viz.: Franklin, Grant, Livingston, Lafayette and Tangipahoa. Judge Spofford remarked that in these parishes there were large Democratic majorities.

Governor Wells said the board was independent of the supervisors.

Judge Spofford—Is it in the power of these five supervisors, by withholding contrary to law the returns of five parishes, where the Democratic majorities are 2,900, to make or unmake a President or Governor?

Governor Wells—If the returns are not here the votes can't be counted.

Mr. Gauthrie—A sketch of the certificates or copies in the district courts could not be produced, as the law provides the use of these copies when the original returns were lost or could not be prepared.

Governor Wells said he had already ruled on these points, and thought it was unnecessary to say more about it, as copies had not been received.

Mr. Gauthrie and Judge Spofford urged the necessity of ordering the supervisors to make their returns.

Governor Wells replied that he would give the order if the returns were not produced by Wednesday.

Colonel Zacharie filed a motion to the effect that twenty-four hours having elapsed, the party proposing interrogations shall fix them, place and name of the United States commissioner to take testimony, and that he shall notify counsel of the opposite side twenty-four hours in advance, so that both may be present when testimoney is being taken. The motion was overruled unanimously.

The board then went into executive session.

In executive session were inspected the returns from the remaining wards in the city, and from three parishes. All of these were laid over for future action, and the parish of Ouachita was taken up, much to the surprise of the Democratic counsel. East Baton Rouge being the parish fixed for to-day. Four negroes were introduced as witnesses in the Republican behalf, and were examined orally by the board. According to the interrogatories the board ruled in the first place that unless the Democrats had cross-interrogatories, they would not be permitted to examine the witnesses orally. Finally, after remarks by Republican and Democrat visiting committees, the board consented to allow cross-examination of the witnesses by the Democrat committee.

The testimony of the witnesses was as to intimidation and outrages, and they were very diffuse in their statements. The Democrats will introduce rebutting testimony to morrow, when consideration of the Ouachita case will be resumed.

FLORIDA.

The Democracy Figure Things Down to a Very Fine Point—Beginning of the Court—Contests in Nearly Every County —A Small Majority for the Republican Electors Shown on the Face of the Returns.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A Tallahassee dispatch says Governor Stearns claims that the face of the returns will show forty-two majority for Hayes. The estimate includes the 219 Alachua votes, which, it seems to be agreed, will not be counted, and twelve votes of an acknowledged corruption in Columbia county, which will certainly not be counted. Admitting these 231 votes the Democrats still claim 181 majority for Tilden. There is not a difference of ten votes between any electors.

TALLAHASSEE, November 28.—The Board of Canvassers met at ten o'clock this morning. There were present for the Republicans General Barlow, of New York; Messrs. Ampt and Noyes, of Ohio; Lew Wallace and Mr. Brady, of Indiana; W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and several local politicians. For the Democrats appeared Messrs. Manton Marble and Paris, of New York; A. N. Biddle, D. W. Sellers, J. E. Read, Samuel G. Thompson, Malcolm Hay and G. W. Guthrie, of Pennsylvania; C. W. Wooley, of Ohio; L. L. Saltonsall, of Massachusetts; John F. Coyle, of Washington; Charles Gibson, of Missouri; Perry Smith, of Illinois; J. E. Brown and P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, with several local politicians. General Noyes, of the United States Army, had a seat inside the railing with the board.

The Secretary at once began the opening of the sealed packages of votes. As the reading proceeded, the Republicans gave notice that they would contest the counties of Columbia, Hillsboro, Holmes, Jackson, Levy, Liberty, Manatee, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Polk, Saratasa, Sumner, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Watkulia, Walton and Washington. The Democrats gave notice of contests in Alachua, Baker, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon and Marion. The result of the electoral vote as read from the face of the returns was as follows: On the electoral vote, from highest votes on each county: Republican majorities—Alachua 717, Baker 41, Duval 930, Escambia 176, Gadsden 465, Jefferson 1 923, Leon 2,032, Madison 446, Marion 594, Nassau 135; total 7,460 The Democratic majorities were Brevard 53, Bradford 594, Calhoun 162, Columbia, 185, Clay 164, Franklin 76, Hamilton 287, Hernando, 435, Hillsboro 604, Holmes 284, Jackson 93, Lafayette 247, Liberty 64, Levy 280, Manatee 236, Monroe 67, Orange 701, Putnam 20, Polk 450, Santa Rosa 359, St. John 163, Sumter 334, Suwanee 168, Taylor 169, Volusia 274, Wakulla 179, Walton 582, Washington 288; total Democratic majority 7,145; net Republican majority, 42. Dade county is not yet in. The majority in this county cannot be over twenty either way. The Democrats have a claim of twenty-three omitted votes in Clay county, which appear on the face of the return from that county, but are not added up in the general result, because it is said, in evidence that the inspectors and clerk were sworn. The twenty-three votes will be counted probably by common consent. This would leave a majority of ten for the Republican electors. The county that made the only violent inroad in the Democrats' calculation was Baker. They have a regularly certified copy of the return from that county, giving a Democratic majority of ninety-four. This return was regular, and it was thought final. This morning a new return was received, signed by the Judge and Sheriff, but not the county Clerk, which, by the throwing out of several Democratic precincts, gives a Republican majority of forty-one, making a difference of 135 votes. The Democrats were astounded at this alteration, and will produce the precinct returns to show that it is not a correct return. Upon completing the counting of the returns, the board adjourned until four P. M.

TALLAHASSEE, November 28.—Upon the assembling of the board this evening, Mr. Pasco, for the Democrats, demanded to know whether the board had not received another return from Baker county than the one which was read.

The Chairman declined to state, as Baker county was not under discussion.

Mr. Pasco insisted that the paper antidating the one read, regularly signed by the Clerk of Court and Justice, as required by law, and giving a different result, had been sent to the board, and demanded to know why that return had been suppressed and by whom.

The Chairman still refused to consider Pasco's inquiry.

Pasco then read the second rule, which reiterates that all returns shall be tolled before the board, and the board should decide which were legal and regular on their face. He then charged that the returns from Baker county had been suppressed, and another return read to its exclusion. He then demanded that the suppressed paper be read, in order that the board might decide, with the aid of testimony, which was the legal and proper return.

At this point the Secretary, without further opposition, read the return signed by the clerk and justice, and properly attested, which gave the Democratic majority of ninety-five It appears that two returns, one signed as above and another signed by the Judge and Sheriff and Justice, were sent up. With the first returns admitted, the Tilden electors have 135 majority; with both returns held subject to future decision, the Democrats have two electors by five majority, one by three majority, and the Republicans have one elector by one majority.

CALIFORNIA.

The Vote Canvassed—Congressional Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—The Secretary of State last night canvassed the vote of the State, giving Hayes 78,608; Tilden, 75,841. Marin county is not included. The returns not yet received won't affect the result.

The Secretary of State says, unofficially: The contest probable between Pacheco and Wigginton, candidates for Congress in the Fourth district, is on the following grounds: In Monterey county the supervisors canvassed and certified the returns to the County Clerk. In that certificate an error in the footing made San Lorenzo precinct show two more votes for Wigginton, than were actually cast. The County Clerk subsequently changed the footings to correspond with the figures. As Pacheco has but one majority, it is expected that Wigginton will contest on the ground that the certificate of the supervisors was a finality, and the clerk had no right to change the figures.

With reference to the impending contest over the Congressional election in the Fourth district, the Republican leaders here say if Wigginton contests, they have evidence on hand of frauds in San Benito, Fresno, Merced and Monterey counties, the correction of which will give Pacheco a decided majority. The frauds are alleged to have been in connection with naturalization and registration, and to implicate certain county judges.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns from Twenty-three Counties Illegal—An Ineligible Democratic Elector.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Herald's* Raleigh, N. C., special says Colonel Thomas B. Keogh, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, last night filed a protest with Governor Brogden against the announcement of the vote of North Carolina for Presidential electors. He enumerates twenty-three counties to which he objects, on the ground of illegal returns. He claims that the throwing out of these counties will, with the commission of eight counties not heard from, give the State to Hayes. Colonel Keogh furthermore alleges that William B. Glenn, a Democratic elector from the Seventh district, is ineligible, being a commissioner under the act establishing the Southern Claims Commission.

RALEIGH, November 28.—United States Senator Ransom, whose term expires next March, was to-day re-elected.

The proclamation of Governor Bragden of the result of the recent election in this State gives Tilden a majority of 16,178, with three small counties not yet heard from officially.

NEW JERSEY.

Tilden's Majority 11,945—Another Ineligible Elector.

TRENTON, November 28.—The New Jersey Board of State Canvassers met in the Senate Chamber to-day, to count the official vote of the State. The result for electors—Tilden, 115,909; Hayes, 103,515; majority, 11,945. John Y. Foster and John L. Murphy filed a protest against the election of Benjamin Williamson, one of the Tilden electors, for the reason that Williamson held the position of United States Commissioner, an office of profit and trust under the laws of the United States, not eligible to the office of an elector. The reception of the paper was debated, and finally the board refused, by a vote of four to three, to receive the protest, on the ground that they had no right to consider the question.

ALABAMA.

The Tug for the United States Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—The Senate and House both separately to-day balloted for United States Senator. The Democratic caucus, in order to prevent an election being made by the Republicans consenting to one of the Democratic votes, this morning that the Senate Democrats vote solid for Mr. Pugh, and the House Democrats solid for General Morgan. The caucus then adjourned, leaving a Democratic vote of the Senate and House aggregates twenty-three, and cast entirely for either Pugh or Morgan. The Democratic vote now stands, would elect.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—General John T. Morgan received the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator, and will be elected to-morrow to succeed Goldthwaite.

KANSAS.

The Official Vote.

TOPEKA, November 28.—The State Board of Canvassers to-day decided not to issue certificates to members of the Legislature from Barber, Rust, Rooke and Kingman counties, there not being enough votes cast in said counties to entitle them under the Constitution to representation. Total vote for electors, Hayes 78,332, Tilden 37,992, Temperance 110, American Alliance 12.

INDIANA.

Official Vote—Tilden's Fraudulent Majority 5,555.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 28.—The official vote of Indiana is: Tilden, 213,526, Hayes, 207,971; Tilden over Hayes, 5,555; Cooper's vote, 9,533.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature to Choose an Elector in Place of Corliss.

PROVIDENCE, November 28.—The Governor has called an extra session of the General Assembly to meet this city next Friday, to elect a Presidential elector in place of George H. Corliss, adjudged by the Supreme Court ineligible.

CASUALTIES.

Three Men Injured by a Falling Building in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 28.—About half-past three this afternoon the floor of the store room adjoining the south wall of City Hall, which was used for storing iron ties and cotton seed, gave way, and the roof fell in with a terrific crash. James Newsome, Comptroller of the city, his brother William, and Thomas McKeer, occupied rooms in the second story, and their cries soon attracted a large crowd. Comptroller Newsome was soon released and found to be slightly hurt by falling debris, but two hours' hard work was required to extricate the others, who were found to be considerably bruised, but not seriously hurt.

Fatal Accident at Youngstown.

CLEVELAND, November 28.—Charles Sprague, yardmaster at Youngstown, Ohio, for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, was instantly killed at that place to-night. In throwing a switch his foot slipped, he fell under the cars and was crushed.

Brakeman Killed.

OMAHA, November 28.—A brakeman named Charles Vanpelt was crushed between an engine and freight car, at Grand Island, receiving injuries causing his death.

Sad Accident to a Bridal Party.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., November 28.—A newly made bride and groom, named Gaddey, while going home in a coach from the wedding party, were killed at the grade crossing of the Ware River Railroad. The bride was fatally injured, and the groom was terribly bruised.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Lieutenant General Sheridan passed through Cairo yesterday, *en route* for Chicago.

Miss Neilson is playing this week at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, to crowded houses.

Orange Johnson, a prominent and respected citizen of Columbus, O., who has been a resident of that county since 1814, died at his residence yesterday, aged eighty-six years.

The funeral of Judge Knight, of St. Louis, took place yesterday, and was attended by nearly all the lawyers of that city, besides a large concourse of citizens. The courts were closed in respect to his memory.

Lieutenant John McKinney, of the Fourth Cavalry, who was killed in an engagement with Indians on the 25th, as reported in the press dispatch yesterday, was a native of Memphis, and his untimely death causes profound sorrow among his friends.

A petition of involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court at St. Louis yesterday by the creditors of Indres & Co., wholesale liquor dealers of that city. The liabilities of the firm are about one hundred thousand dollars. Among the creditors are some of the heaviest liquor dealers in the West and New York.

Probabilities for To-Day—Rising barometer, cooler northeast winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, possibly followed by warmer, southerly winds.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Great Crisis is Passed.

Effect of the Organization of the South Carolina Legislature.

The U. S. Supreme Court Do Not Desire to Decide Political Questions.

Hon. W. M. Evarts to Represent the Government.

Tilden Still Expects to be Inaugurated.

Return of U. S. Senator Morton.

His Views on the Political Situation.

The Outlook in Florida Favorable.

Discontinuance of Agricultural Reports.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1876.

The Seal Lock Business.

It is indicated by the conversation of the members of the seal lock commission now in session that the same form of wire and lead seal as now in use will be adopted, and proposals will be asked to furnish supplies. No final decision will be reached for some time, as the commission wish to hear the views of railroad officials.

The Crisis Passed.

It is stated by a high official to-night that the organization of the Legislature of South Carolina indicates that the crisis is passed and that the Governor will be inaugurated without opposition. It is believed that the example here will have a salutary effect upon the disorderly element of Florida and Louisiana.

Don't Want It.

The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in conversation, intimate a very serious indisposition to having the pending political questions involved in litigation referred to them. In addition to his other duties it was this which impelled the Chief Justice to decline the request from Columbia to preside over the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Board of Canvassers committed for contempt by the State court and taken from the Sheriff by order of the court. Tilden, 115,909; Hayes, 103,515; majority, 11,945. John Y. Foster and John L. Murphy filed a protest against the election of Benjamin Williamson, one of the Tilden electors, for the reason that Williamson held the position of United States Commissioner, an office of profit and trust under the laws of the United States, not eligible to the office of an elector. The reception of the paper was debated, and finally the board refused, by a vote of four to three, to receive the protest, on the ground that they had no right to consider the question.

The Noble Thompson.

John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and Chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, whose pronunciamento in Ohio created considerable comment, arrived here to day. A letter received by him from one of Tilden's confidential friends says that Tilden has not lost confidence in the final result and expects to take up the reins of government on the day fixed by law.

Senator Morton

arrived here late last night, feeling better health than usual, and in excellent spirits. He says the sentimental not yielding to the rebels are responsible for the loss of Mississippi and Alabama, and we are now reaping more fruit of the same mistaken policy. While he believes in peace, he thinks it ought to be cautiously administered; that the element which attempted to destroy the Government is not the one to be conciliated, and that the revolutionary spirit prevails now in the South that did during the war. The Senator had left Washington believing that Congress, in which he clearly demonstrated that unless something was done to stem the tide, that intimidation of Republicans and other violence would occur in every Southern State in a condition of menace against the peace of the Government.

The Count in Florida.

The Attorney General received a dispatch from Florida to-night, that the work of the State Canvassing Board is progressing satisfactorily, and no further disposition is shown to interfere; that the vote will be very close, but a carefully revised estimate strengthens the confidence of the result in favor of Hayes.

Agricultural Reports.

The monthly report of the condition of the crops prepared at the Agricultural Department, 25,000 of which were distributed amongst farmers and others interested in every part of the country, will be suspended after the present month for want of funds. The Democratic House last session appropriating but $10,000 for the collection and publication of reports from correspondents. These reports have been valuable sources of information to farmers as well as commercial men.

Arbitration by the Supreme Court.

The arbitration of legal questions involved in the late elections by the Supreme Court of the United States, is now subject of consideration by the President and Cabinet. Mr. Evarts has been conferred with on the subject, and should he decide to adopt this course, it is intimated that he will represent the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1876.

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

Representative Randall writes from New York he will be here to-morrow, by which time it is expected complete estimates will be received from the Treasury Department, and that a quorum of the House Appropriation Committee will be in attendance to commence the work of preparing the annual appropriation bills. Of the members of the committee Messrs. Holman, Wells, Blount, Foster and Waldron are now here, and Mr. Atkins is expected.

CABINET MEETING.

No business of importance was transacted by the Cabinet to-day. The situation in South Carolina was the prominent topic of conversation, but no new action was taken concerning it, or in regard to any other matters connected with the recent election.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE—SALE OF ALLEGHENY ARSENAL RECOMMENDED.

General Benet, Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends a large increase of appropriations for the use of the Ordnance Department for the next fiscal year. He says: The limited appropriations made by Congress, much below the estimates submitted by this bureau, have in many cases prevented the supplying of the army on the frontier with that superior quality of ordnance stores which the nature of such service demands, and in the attempt to utilize the material on hand from the late war, every care and effort has been exercised in its selection and preparation, but with more or less dissatisfaction inseparable from the use of old material and obsolete patterns. Explanations to this effect have had to be made to the officers in command of the troops in defense of the action of this department, where the responsibility for limited appropriations cannot rest. The report recommends the retention of Benicia arsenal on the Pacific, Rock Island arsenal in the Mississippi Valley, the National armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, the Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, and the erection of an arsenal in the vicinity of New York out of the proceeds of the sales of those not required. The Allegheny, Watertown and Washington arsenals should be sold. The Indianapolis, Kennebec, Fort Monroe, Augusta and San Antonio arsenals should be retained as places of deposit, repair and issue.

Upon the subject of small arms, General Benet says he deems it of most vital importance that the manufacture of arms be steadily continued, in quantities sufficient to render a good accumulation of them in store a certainty. That a better arm than the Springfield may some day be produced, is not at all improbable, and a magazine gun will no doubt be the arm of the future; but until such an arm suitable for the military service has been perfected and approved, a reserve stock of Springfields is a necessity. A necessity of an increase of the appropriation for army and equipping the militia of the country is represented under the head of "Amount of Fortifications." An estimate of $950,000 is submitted for the next fiscal year. The conversion of smooth bore guns into efficient eight-inch rifles has progressed satisfactorily. The coiled wrought iron tubes used in the conversion have been imported, but a trial of a gun with a tube of domestic manufacture has given the best results, and proved conclusively that our product is equal to the imported, notwithstanding the long experience in such work in the English shops. Dependence can now be placed on the private enterprise and skill of our own people for the tubes for eight-inch rifles, and in the preparation of guns of that nature the material, labor and machinery will meet all our requirements. The eight-inch rifle with American tube has successfully withstood over 500 rounds with battering charges, and remains in a serviceable condition. Up to date three guns of this class have been tested, with the most satisfactory results—two eight-inch and one nine-inch caliber, all converted from ten-inch smooth bores.

Report of Naval Constructor Hanscom—The Present Condition of our Fleets.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1876.

The following is the annual report of Mr. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, dated November 15, 1876, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to forward herewith a report of the transactions coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair during the past year:

The appropriation for the protection of live oak timber asked for in the estimates for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1877, was not made by Congress, consequently the timber agents were discharged when the appropriation made for that purpose was exhausted. Under the impression that Congress does not deem it necessary to employ agents to look after and take care of the live oak timber belonging to the Government, no estimate has been made for that purpose.

Repairs have been made upon the following vessels during the past year, viz: Enterprise, Ranger, Adams, Comanche, Wabash, Wachusetts, Alert, Colorado, Amphitrite, Miantenomoh, Terror, Puritan, Essex, Monadnock, Quinnebaugh, Constitution, Huron, Tahassee, Leyden, Ohio, Ossipee, Plymouth, Swatara, Vandalia, Glance, Mayflower, Quinnebaugh, Ranger, Seaweed, St. Louis, Alarm, Alert, Constellation, Hartford, Intrepid, Minnesota, Mayflower, Minnesota, Phlox, Powhatan, Vandalia, Plymouth, Shaumut, Supply, Swatara, Trenton, Antietam, Burlington, Constitution, Monongahela, Montank, Nantucket, New Hampshire, Passaic, Pinta, Powhatan, Jean Sands, Dispatch, Supply, Tallapoosa, Wyoming, Adams, Alliance, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Catskill, Gettysburg, Hartford, Huron, Juniata, Lehigh, Monoculy, Ashuziot, Saco, Omaha, Seaweed, Ajax, Fortune, Mahopac, Manhattan, Ossipee, Rose Sangas, Swatara, Independence, Lackawanna, Pensacola, Portsmouth, Benecia, Saco, Kearsarge, Yantic, Palos, Michigan, Richmond and Franklin.

Vessels whose names appear more than once have been repaired at different navy yards.

The reports made by the proper officers, after a thorough and careful survey upon vessels requiring repairs, show more conclusively than any reports heretofore made, the great cost and loss of the Government arising from the use of unsound material in the building and repairing of vessels of war, e. g., the Yantic, repaired in 1870, and completed in 1872, was made equally good as a new vessel in every respect. The materials used in the repairs were only partially seasoned, and after three years and six months service she was reported so rotten that if brought into the United States at all, a favorable season must be chosen, or she would not be able, through her rotten hull, safely make the voyage. The Yantic is only one of a large number of vessels which show the same result, and when compared with the durability of the Canvasseen and other vessels built of well-seasoned materials, the loss to the Government is surprisingly great. It is a source of gratification to know, in view of the above facts, that there is now on hand a large supply of good materials which in a short time will be in a condition to be used in the building or repairing of vessels, and which will warrant their durability and long usefulness.

Of the eight vessels authorized by act of Congress to be built, four have been in commission and are at sea, and the remainder will be ready as soon as other vessels requiring repairs are are put out of commission from which the material may be obtained. These vessels, which were built by designs from this bureau upon conditions decided of her class.

The vessel was designed for a new type of war vessels which were required for flag ships; the points desired were good speed, increased lighting power, handiness and steady platform. The engines, designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineers, have been tested and show the power and economies contemplated and desired in carrying out the above object; vessels of this type will be superior in speed, in handiness, in lighting, and in every way fitted in commission at much less expense than vessels of the Franklin class. Taking in view the great advantage to the Government in having such vessels in service, I respectfully recommend the construction of five more of the Trenton class.

Since my last report the Manon and Vandalia, of the Swatara class, which were remodeled by designs from this bureau, with engines designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have been put into commission and have made a passage to Europe. The reports of the performances of these vessels are very strong in praise of their superior qualities and of being of the proper class for cruising ships. More of the same class will be much needed ere they can be built and I earnestly recommend that an appropriation be made for commencing the construction of five of that class.

The iron clad vessels, of which fourteen have been thoroughly repaired and so changed that from being incapable of going or keeping to sea during rough weather, and of being inspected and unreliable armaments for fighting purposes, have been made perfectly seaworthy and of good facilities for working the turrets and guns, and have been furnished with all modern improvements.

The four double turreted iron clads are now under repairs, and the improvements made have changed their low bows into double bottoms and iron hulls; increased their armor plating from five inches laminated iron to seven inches of solid plate, and thereby their shot resistance is more than one hundred per cent., their free board and capacity for carrying fuel and stores a large percentage, and their steam power sufficient to give them a speed of ten knots.

The repairs upon the iron clad Puritan are well advanced. The improvements made are a change in the form of the hull, by which her capacity has been increased sufficiently to lessen the draft of water about five feet and allow an increase of steam power to produce a speed of twelve knots, an increase of thickness of armor from seven inches laminated to twelve inches of solid plate iron, and increase of free board sufficient to work her arms in any kind of weather and the attachments of a steam steering and capstan apparatus. She is provided with two turrets instead of one, with four forty-one ton rifled instead of two fifteen-inch smoothbore guns of seventy-five tons. These improvements to the iron clad vessels of the navy, made by your direction, give the Government an iron clad fleet of ten-fold more power than it had before, and of a vessel at least in many respects superior to the well-known English iron clad Devastation. These vessels, when completely repaired, will be sufficient to meet all the wants of the Government for an iron clad fleet, especially as the time is fast approaching when such vessels for war purposes will be superseded by other more powerful instruments of warfare. The above five iron clads, composing the heavy armor-plated vessels of the navy, would be the first wanted in any naval warfare and are indispensible for the protection of our large cities. Had the estimated amount called for in the last report been appropriated, these vessels would have been completed and ready for sea by another fall. The importance of having them in readiness for service, and especially in the present aspect of foreign affairs, must be admitted by every intelligent person at all familiar with the subject, and for that purpose I earnestly and respectfully recommend that the sum of $1,550,000 of the amount estimated for be appropriated and made available for immediate use in preparing these five iron clads for service.

The following, appended to the report, is an official statement of navy vessels in 1869 and their condition:

The whole number of vessels belonging to the navy in 1869, including steamers, tugs, ships and iron clads, was 203, divided as follows:

Iron clads	52
Screw steamers	23
Sidewheel steamers, large and small	23
Tugs and small sidewheel vessels not fitted for fighting	32
Sailing vessels, store ships, surveying and receiving ships	29
Total	203

Of these there were unavailable for fighting purposes the following, viz:

Vessels on the stocks built of live oak	1
Vessels on the stocks built of white oak	5
Tugs for yard purposes	32
Sailing vessels used as practice, store and receiving vessels, but of little or no use for fighting purposes	29
Iron clads on the stocks built of white oak and somewhat decayed	4
Iron clads not of sufficient displacement and entirely unfit for war purposes	21
In all	92

To which should be added the Niagara, Puritan and Susquehanna, which were without machinery and in such a condition that as much time and cost would be required to put them in an ongoing order, it would do to build new vessels. They were consequently unavailable | 3 |
| Total | 95 |

Which, deducted from the 203 given above leaves as the efficient force of the navy at that time | 108 |

The iron clads which possessed the proper fighting qualities are included in the 108 vessels as above, and were also more or less rotten, and all required expensive repairs.

The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Customs—Exhibit of the Operations of the Bureau for the Past Fiscal Year.

The following is the annual report of Henry C. Johnson, Commissioner of Customs, showing the operations of the Customs Bureau for the past fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1875	195
Number of accounts received from First Auditor during the year	6,067
Total	6,263
Number of accounts adjusted during the year	6,014
Number of accounts returned to First Auditor	10
	6,024
Number of accounts on hand July 1, 1876	209

There was paid into the Treasury of the United States from sources the acc

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876.

WADE HAMPTON cannot be bulldozed into the Executive chair of South Carolina, nor TILDEN into that of the United States.

THE South Carolina Senate has five Republican majority, leaving out the two Senators from bulldozed Edgefield and Laurens, and the House has sixty Republicans to fifty-five Democrats. Nine seats in the latter body will be vacated.

THE action of the South Carolina Supreme Court with reference to the canvassers in contempt will ultimately go to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the proceedings of the lower court will undoubtedly be reversed.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLARD, of the Supreme Court of the South Carolina, was formerly a partner of PETER B. SWEENY, the brains of the Tammany ring:

"You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling round it still."

THE Massachusetts census report for 1875, just published, shows that the percentage of births to American parents constantly diminishes, while those to mixed parents is constantly on the increase. The average number of births to Massachusetts mothers is 3.55; to Irish mothers, 5.03; to Canadian mothers, 4.78, and to German mothers, 4.23.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $4,578,918; produce exports, $5,872,740, and specie exports, $213,533. The total exports of produce since January 1st, this year, were $240,461,012, against $227,603,764 for the corresponding period last year and $260,109,145 in 1875. The total exports of specie since January of this year were $41,918,620.

THE situation in South Carolina is critical, but we do not believe there will be any outbreak, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of WADE HAMPTON and his rifle clubs, and the fact that the mails and telegraph wires from the North have for some days past been burdened with messages to HAMPTON and his co-conspirators to stand fast and never surrender, and that many promise aid from the North as freely as it was promised in 1860 and 1861.

IT WILL be well for the people of the Northern States, irrespective of party, to bear in mind at the present juncture that the reactionists who are now organizing chaos in South Carolina are of precisely the same class as those who, in 1822, led by just such turbulent fire-eaters as WADE HAMPTON, nullified the laws of the United States, ignored the Constitution and trampled on the holdings of the Supreme Court of the United States; who, from that time forward for a quarter of a century, in defiance of the express provision of the Constitution, abolished freedom of speech and of the press, and nullified that other clause of the organic law which forbids any discrimination in rights as between citizens of the United States and the citizens of any State; and who, in 1860, repudiated the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, seized the arsenals and other property of the United States, fired upon the Star of the West, sailing under Government charter, and led the rebellion which drenched the land in blood.

THE whole trouble in South Carolina arises from the infamous outrages practiced by WADE HAMPTON'S supporters, during the campaign, supplemented by the subsequent venality of the majority of the Supreme Court of that State. The facts, in a nutshell, are these: The Board of Canvassers threw out the vote in Laurens and Edgefield counties. By the census of 1870 the population of Laurens was reported as follows: whites 9,204, blacks 12,632; and in Edgefield the races were thus divided: whites 17,040, blacks 25,417. In 1874 in the Congressional districts of which these counties form a part, the Republican majority was over 13,000 in the Fifth, and 3,500 in the Third. In this last the Democrats now claim a majority of 6,000, and to have cut down the Republican majority in the Fifth district to 1,400. If they have done so, what better evidence could be desired of the infamous work that terrorism accomplished? The same influences have been busy all over the State, and if the rebels are through fraud, terrorism and massacre permitted to carry their point now, civil liberty is dead at the South for at least a generation.

THE *Post*, in common with other Democratic papers, is constantly prating about TILDEN'S numerical majority, as affecting the Presidential question. They forget that in the good old Democratic times not a negro could vote. Where was the doctrine of "numbers" then? The fact is, it is equally a question of law and ogler. Formerly, in two or three Southern States the Legislature chose the electors, showing that the electoral college is a recognition of the old doctrine of State rights. Each State gives its vote as it chooses; unless Congress provides the machinery, which it has not done. In 1868 New York gave its vote to SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN; through the frauds of TILDEN and TWEED, but if its vote had elected a President would there have been any way to reject it? Clearly not. It is for the State to take care of its elections. So in Louisiana and South Carolina; their laws must control in this emergency. Under the law the returning boards may reject returns. It is a power that the House of Representatives has always exercised in cases of contested elections. DAN VOORHEES once lost his seat by the exercise of this very power. The committee found that certain boxes had been so handled that they were "tainted by fraud," and flung them out of the count, and this let in his Republican opponent. The House has exercised this power for forty years, and on all sides. To say that a fraud committed on or before six P. M. of November 7, shall not be recognized, and one committed after that hour shall be, is a proposition as monstrous in morals as it is absurd in logic.

IT is beyond question that the action of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, in the matter of the alleged contempt of court by the Board of State Canvassers, was wholly without warrant in law, and an act of flagrant usurpation. What the court tried to do is far beyond what Judge DURRELL did in Louisiana, for which the whole Democratic party howled against him. For Judge DURRELL only enjoined a high-handed reconstruction of the Returning Board by Governor WARMOUTH, preparatory to the count, while Judge MOSES usurped the right to command legal returning officers to abnegate their lawful powers. Moreover, the canvassing officers were fully justified in their action by the law of South Carolina conferring and limiting their powers. The duties and powers of the board are defined under the law as follows:

SECTION 26. That the board, when thus formed, shall, upon the certified copies of the statements made by the boards of county canvassers, proceed to make a statement of the whole number of votes given at such election for the various officers, and for each of them voted for, distinguishing the several counties in which they are given. They shall certify such statement to be correct, and subscribe the same with their proper names.

SEC. 27. Upon such statements they shall then proceed to determine and declare what persons have been, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to such offices, or either of them; *they shall have power, and it is made their duty, to decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise, when the power to do so does not by the Constitution, reside in some other body.*

The exception refers to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, decision on which, in case of contest, is with the Legislature.

THE grasshopper is indeed becoming "a burden." A conference of Governors, ex-Governors and scientific men of the Western States was lately held at St. Paul, Minnesota, resulting in a long string of resolutions, a memorial to Congress and a letter to the President. The decision reached was that the work of rooting out the plague is two-fold, State and national, and that the most pressing questions demanding attention are: The best means of fighting the plague as it occurs in the States to which it migrates, but in which it is not indigenous, and the thorough investigation into its habits in its native home, with a view of preventing, if possible, its migration therefrom. It is also suggested that the States and Territories most interested shall enact a State bounty law, offering a certain price per bushel for eggs and insects, and also that a local tax be raised for the purpose of systematized effort in the way of ditching, burning, etc. The resolutions call upon the various State Legislatures to adopt such practicable measures as have proved efficacious, and such as further experience may suggest, including the repeal of existing game laws, or such modification of them as will prevent the destruction of birds which feed upon the insects; the prevention of prairie fires until a suitable time for the destruction of the young grasshoppers by firing the grass; the encouragement of tree culture for promoting moisture and harboring birds, and such other means as may promote the great end desired. It was also urged that the State Legislatures memorialize Congress to attach a special commissioner to either Professor HAYDEN'S or Professor WHEELER'S expedition each season, to examine and report on the habits, and devise some means for the destruction of grasshoppers, and that $25,000 be appropriated for this purpose. This is not the first time that a government has been asked to take a hand in the extermination of grasshoppers. Russia at one time employed 15,000 soldiers in destroying them for the benefit of the agricultural population. In the West Indies they frighten them away by blowing trumpets, beating pans, and by lighting fires and smoking them out. This is also done in Mexico and Central America. The Russian Government pays ten cents per pint for locust eggs. They are gathered at night by the aid of sieves, and thrown into bags and destroyed. In Greece and China, the Roumanian Empire, Italy, Spain, France and Turkey, a reward is paid for their destruction. The farmers of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and adjoining Territories, have had a hard struggle of it during the past three years owing to the ravages of the locusts. Those who had accumulated money from former years of prosperity have seen it all swept away, and it is stated that there are very few of the farmers, gardeners and ranchmen who are not in debt. Large numbers, utterly disheartened, have sold out, and emigrated to other parts, or sought some other pursuit. This accounts in a great measure for the rush to Washington Territory and Oregon the past year or two.

HE [Tilden] has not only an honest majority in the electoral college, a majority of over 300,000 on the popular vote, but fully a million majority of the white vote of the nation; and we take it, the white vote embraces the intelligence and property of the country.—*Post.*

The *Post* is accustomed to make the broadest assertions, in favor of the Democratic party, without the slightest evidence to sustain its sweeping declarations. Careful calculations, based upon the census of 1870, give the following results: The aggregate area of all the States is 2,088,967 square miles. Of this area, the States voting for HAYES embrace 1,238,730; and those voting for TILDEN 850,237—an excess in favor of HAYES of 388,493 square miles. The population is divided between the two candidates as follows: TILDEN, 19,764,292; HAYES, 18,391,213—an excess in favor of TILDEN of 1,373,079. This excess in population, on the side of the candidate that has always favored the enslavement of the negro, and sought to deprive him of his civil and political rights, has, strange as it may seem, resulted from the alleged fact that the States in which the blacks predominate in numbers gave large majorities for the Democratic party! As to the main point, however, made by the *Post*, that TILDEN has been supported by the "intelligence and property" of the country, let us see what the figures are. The aggregate wealth of the country, real and personal, is $29,842,778,442. Of this, the HAYES States contain $15,374,073,572, and the TILDEN States $14,468,704,871—an excess of $905,368,701 in favor of the Republican party. As to intelligence, there are 4,444,503 persons in the country who cannot read, and 5,559,311 who cannot write. The TILDEN States contain—of those who cannot read, 3,257,983; and of those who cannot write, 3,973,911. The HAYES States contain—of those who cannot read, 1,186,820; of those who cannot write, 1,575,700. So, in the Democratic domain, there is an excess of 2,070,863 persons who cannot read, and 2,397,911 who cannot write. These are the facts as they stand. It is true, however, that if Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and other Republican States had not been wrested from that party by the lash, the pistol and the shotgun, a large portion of these illiterates would fall to that side. The condition of the blacks of the South is an anomalous one, and it is not to be expected that a people, down-trodden and oppressed for two hundred years, should, in a few short years of freedom, rank in intelligence those who have had superior advantages. But it is when we turn to the great Democratic centers of population that we encounter ignorance and vice in their deusest forms. The vicious and criminal classes of New York and Brooklyn not only carried that wealthy State for TILDEN, but it was carried by chicanery and fraud. The more virtuous and intelligent portions of the State were heavily against him and his party. By the dishonorable devices so well known to the party to which he belongs, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana were carried for TILDEN. The legal popular majorities of States, North as well as South, have been overcome by systematic frauds in the one case, and by open and shameless intimidation and violence in the other. The evidence adduced from day to day renders these facts more clear and indisputable, and it is not in the power of Democratic audacity to make the intelligent people of the United States believe that TILDEN has fairly received a majority of the popular vote, much less a legal majority of the electors.

PERSONAL.

A New York dentist bears the suggestive name of "Pulling."

Mrs. Kimberly, the woman who has a stock farm in Iowa, has taken over $3,000 worth of premiums this fall on her stock.

Hon. John Allison, who has been Register of the Treasury for so many years, is very sick, and is not expected to recover. "Uncle John," as he is familiarly known, is one of the most popular officers in the service.

Governor Stearns, of Florida, was a college student in Maine, of which State he is a native, when the war broke out. He lost an arm at Winchester, Virginia, and after the war went to Florida in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The "Little Church Around the Corner" in New York city has recently added a memorial window of the two old colored pew-openers, George B. and Elizabeth Wilson, who long and faithfully served the church, and both of whom died recently.

Preparations are making for a suitable testimonial to John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services in connection with the Centennial Exposition, and the project is in the hands of those who will carry it to an appropriate and substantial fruition.

The lyceum business is being whittled down to a pretty fine point this season. "Prof. Hough, of Iowa," was to lecture at Windsor, Michigan, the other evening, for a consideration of three dollars. The Detroit *Post* says: "The audience hesitating to close a contract at that price, he offered as a compromise to lecture four minutes and fifteen seconds for fifty cents, but their highest bid was thirty cents, and all negotiations were abruptly broken off. This leaves a difference between buyer and seller of one cent per twelve and three-fourths seconds, and the market may, therefore, be quoted as quiet but firm at those figures."

There were two distinguished arrivals at New Orleans on Sunday, so distinguished, indeed, as to be accompanied by an escort of troops. One of them was Ben James, a Deputy United States marshal in Ouachita parish, who, on the morning of election, was shot and left for dead while carrying the ballot box to the Logtown voting place; and the other, Eliza Pinkerton, a negro woman whose husband and child were horribly murdered, and herself cut and shot in twenty places by a party of Tilden bulldozers on the Saturday preceding the election. Ben James and Eliza Pinkerton have gone to New Orleans to give their evidence on the subject of intimidation in Ouachita. It is easy to imagine the horrible emphasis and silent corroboration that their testimony will receive from a score of gaping wounds.

Sarah Smith Stafford, an aged lady of Trenton, New Jersey, writes to the Mayor of New York that she is possessed of the veritable star spangled banner unfurled by Paul Jones in the memorable combat between the Bon Homme Richard and the British ship Serapis. She says: "During the combat between the Bon Homme Richard and the British ship Serapis this flag was shot away and fell into the sea. James B. Stafford, my father, was an officer on the Richard, and jumped into the sea and recovered the flag. In attempting to replace it he was cut down by a British officer—his left shoulder being cut in twain. When the Alliance was sold to Robert Morris, the great American financier, 1784, the Marine Committee of Congress presented my father the flag, a boarding sword and a musket captured from the Serapis. The certificate and flag are now in my possession." This statement would seem to establish quite conclusively the genuineness of the flag.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Wade Hampton, *loquitor*:

"My richest *gain* I count but *loss*."

Export duties will be abolished in Mexico after February 1, 1877.

Let us be patient. It is the hour for calmness and quiet, and trust, with sharp watching.

Large numbers of French Canadian farm laborers are emigrating to the New England States.

If somebody could only inveigle the Democratic press into the Palace of Truth for a moment!

Turkey is becoming almost as interesting a subject in America as it is in Europe. To-morrow is Thanksgiving.

There is talk of making polygamy one of the institutions of Mexico, women being there far more numerous than men.

An Englishman has invented and patented a boot which has a lamp and a boiler for generating steam located in the heel.

Peter McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, captured on Friday last, has pleaded guilty, and is at Indianapolis awaiting sentence.

Susan B. Anthony truly says: "The most reverent recognition of God in the Constitution would be justice and equality for women."

Navigation of the Upper Mississippi river has virtually closed for the season, and railroad freights have advanced in consequence.

Buenos Ayres has an immense wool clip, the greatest ever known in that part of the world, and exceeding that of last year by 20,000 bales.

The official returns of the Methodist Episcopal Conferences for the year 1876 show a net increase of lay members for the year of 61,508 persons.

The *North American Review* is to begin a new series on the 1st of January, and to be under new management. It will appear hereafter as a bi-monthly.

We are now clothing, feeding and lighting a large part of Europe, and we are not importing anything like an equal amount of merchandise from them.

A new organization, called the Woman's Centennial League, is to be formed, with the various Centennial committees and the exhibitors in the Woman's Pavilion as a nucleus.

Somebody says that Elihu Burritt "talks as if he had just dropped out of the Old Testament." It would look well in some men were they just to "drop in" to the New Testament.

A book which is looked for with special interest, just now, is Mr. Ashton Dilke's "The Russian Power," the publication of which has been delayed by the serious illness of the author.

The export trade of Baltimore is reported moderately active, and the value of the clearances for foreign ports for the past week is $621,180, against $694,213 for the previous six days.

Allegheny, whether applied to the river or city and county of that name in Pennsylvania, is always spelled with an e in the penultimate, and not an a, as is always done by Cincinnati printers.

An effort is being made to have the mails transported between New York and San Francisco in less times than it requires at present. It is thought that two days can be gained without much difficulty.

The Japanese Vice Minister of Education has made a present to the United States Bureau of Education of their entire educational exhibit at Philadelphia as a contribution to a national educational museum.

Diphtheria is so prevalent in New York city as to be almost an epidemic. It is attributed to the long continued humidity of the atmosphere, which culminated in the disagreeable weather in the early part of last week.

The slave trade in Africa is increasing. Lieutenant Cameron thinks that by opening up the country to commercial enterprise and placing steamers on the Congo river much can be done toward destroying the inhuman trade.

In England, by a recent War Office order, the standard height for army recruits has been reduced to five feet four and a half inches for infantry of the line. Heretofore the limit has been five feet six inches. It is only when actual service is expected that under-sized men are accepted as food for powder.

At the present rate of destruction elephants will soon become extinct. At a recent meeting of the English Geographical Society it was reported that England imports annually 1,200,000 pounds of ivory, to obtain which it is necessary to kill 30,000 elephants. The total annual destruction of these animals is estimated at 100,000.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Times* tells about the wonderful ornamentation of one of the hotels of that city, from the "brush of Canova," and all that sort of rot. There was a Canova, whose remarkable tomb is in Venice, who was a sculptor of eminence about the beginning of this century, but he did not brush.

The bank clearings in seven principal cities of the Union for the week ending November 25, the third after election, show an average falling off of five per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. The falling off is less than might have been expected, and, taking the decline of prices into account it may disappear entirely with respect to qualities exchanged.

A simple and inexpensive appliance to prevent horses from falling in winter, consists simply of one or more steel studs, set into the horse's shoe. One in front is sufficient, but for heavy work two more at the sides are recommended. The stud is a square bit of steel nearly an inch long, pointed at one end and tapering slightly from about the middle of the other that enters the shoe. No filing or finishing is necessary, and any blacksmith can make a large number in a very short time out of an old rasp or file. The stud must fit tightly, and must not pass quite through the shoe.

Mr. James McHenry addresses a pamphlet to the authorities of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western companies urging that their condition is now worse than ever, but that if a splendid geographical position and an industrious and wealthy population were the chief elements in the success of a railway system, they ought to be singularly prosperous. He recounts the various agreements between the companies and the repudiation of the Erie, and he is still a believer in united action.

The New Castle, Pa., *Guardian* says that the nail factory of the old mill, Kimberly, Carnes & Co., in that place, appears to be in a flourishing condition. Last week 1,081 kegs of nails were cut at this establishment. Fifty-three nail machines are in operation. These are to be supplied with self pickers next month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DERMIDE. The "No Name Series." Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. "Mercy Philbrick's Choice," the first volume of this nameless series, lifted it to a high plane in the domain of fiction. Its delineation of character was simple, chaste and permeated with mellowed tenderness. The author robed the prose with the imagery of poetry. "Deirdre," the second volume of the series, is an epic. It paints the birth, life and death of Deirdre, the daughter of Feilemid, the Story-teller of Connor, King of Ulster in Ireland, about eighteen hundred years ago. At her birth it was foretold her exquisite beauty would bring woes to the King and others. The King kept her out of the sight of men in a secluded palace, but when she was budding into womanhood she saw over the garden wall three knights, sons of Usna, with one, Naisi, she run away. They find refuge in Connaught, thence on the west coast of Ireland, and are subsequently captured by pirates and placed in the territory of the King of Alba. Here the Albanian King falls in love with Dierdre, and they flee away, and by false promises are decoyed by the agent of the King of Ulster, and Naisi and his brothers are put to death and Deirdre dies of grief. This outline sketch will give the reader an idea of this touching poem, wrought out in marvelously beautiful lines. The author is said to be Dr. Joyce, a scholarly and brilliant young Irishman, now residing in Boston. So much extravagant praise, however, has been awarded the Irish genius, that we fear to blur the bright disk by saying its defects are too high coloring of some portions of the poem, but its beauties are so great that its defects will be overlooked. Without yielding to the temptation to quote largely, we simply give the following specimen foretelling "Deirdre's" matchless beauty:

Each thread of thy yellow hair
For some great hero's heart shall be a snare
Of love's enchantment; blue shall be thine eyes,
As the deep sapphire depths of April skies;
White pearls thy teeth, thy lips and bright cheeks red,
As berries in the dusky wildwood bred
Neath summer suns; and fair and smooth thy skin
As the soft satin rose-leaves white and thin
Of the king's garden in the prime of June!
Alas for thee, that ere this woful noon
Of thy young day—that day of grief distraught—
Full many a deed of darkness shall be wrought!
For thou, all beautiful, shall wake the fire
Of jealous anger and insane desire
In many a hero's heart; and war's red field
Shall gleam with leveled lance and brazen shield
And thirsty sword, where hostile banners rise
Of kings renowned, to win thy smiles and signs.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL. By the author of "Child Nature, and Other Poems for Young People." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. This thin volume, something of the quarto form, ninety-six pages, is profusely illustrated with wood cuts, rendering the beautiful stories wrought in verse very attractive for young people. It is a delightful book for a family circle of girls and boys, and may be taken up at any time and yield much pleasure. The variety of the selections, its high tone and religious cast render it still more useful for young folks. It is a seasonable book for the holidays.

WENDERHOLME. A story of Lancashire and Yorkshire. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of "The Intellectual Life," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Originally this novel appeared in England in three volumes, and though compressed into one, everything essential to the preservation of the story is retained, simply taking away unimportant matter. It pictures very vividly two strongly marked classes of society in Yorkshire, one an uncultured class of the middle type, who become wealthy by manufacturing, the other the old families of landed gentry. Most of the events took place between 1853 and 1865, and "Wenderholme," its name, is an estate, and the leading characters of the novel become distinctly outlined in connection with its history. Its excellence is the charming bits of English life, healthful glow, cheerful tone; though full of vivid touches of high coloring, yet without too strong contrasts. It has been well said by a clear headed critic: There "is something outside the story itself which is not often equalled; that is the grace and at the same time piquancy of Mr. Hamerton's descriptions, and the delightful freshness with which in a clean-cut sentence he says things which many a reader has thought of in a bungling way, many a time.

BITS OF TALK FOR YOUNG FOLKS. By H. H., author of "Bits of Travel," etc. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers have read "bits" of exquisitely fine word painting with the *nom du plume* "H. H.," and have wondered who was the gifted authoress, and still her name is unrevealed in this little volume. It contains twenty-six stories, poems, sketches of travel, &c. Some of the sketches treat of entomology and other branches of natural history, others give the customs of far off land, and then there are fairy tales. It is of the little dollar "classics" style, and prettily illustrated.

POPPING THE QUESTION; or, The Belle of the Ball. A love story. By the author of the "Breach of Promise," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper cover.

This romance is full of vivid and glowing life pictures, and an interesting narrative. The plot and characters are well drawn, and it bears many of the features so glowingly depicted in "The Jilt" and in "The Breach of Promise."

MR. E. STEIGER, publisher, Nos. 23 and 24 Franklin street, New York, has just issued Schedler's map of Turkey and Greece, with special maps of the Black Sea, Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Drawn by Joseph Schedler. Size 19x24 inches; carefully lithographed and colored. Price, folded and in cover, twenty-five cents. This map is compiled from the very latest material in the geographical survey, each having the railroad lines, etc., distinctly indicated. It comprises the whole of Turkey in Europe (including, of course, Servia, Herzegovina and Montenegro), Greece, the northwestern and northern portions of Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Black Sea, Southern Russia, Roumania, Southern Hungary, etc.

A fine edition of the above map, printed on heavier paper, in three colors, has been issued, supplemented also with a map showing the relative importance of nationalities in Turkey. This classification is most interesting and shows, for instance, that the Turks, proper, constitute but one fourth of the population, while considerably less than half the inhabitants are Mohammedans. Much new information concerning Turkey is given by this large and carefully executed map which sells at the low price of seventy-five cents. Both of the above maps afford a complete and reliable representation of the scene of the present Eastern complications, and will enable the interested observer the better to understand the situation of affairs, while proving, also, a safe guide in following the future course of events, whatever shape they may assume.

BURD & HOUGHTON, New York, the Riverside Press, Cambridge, will publish within the next two weeks a new edition, in one volume, of the Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson.

Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, find it necessary to run their nail factory several hours extra every night.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It contains the iron in the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the consumers to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his signature on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat. Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all other worms, the cork of your stagger and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORMSYRUP. Price, 25. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
AM TEVENSON.....Secreta y

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they suggest valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commission being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, J. S. Bell, Wm. A. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Raum, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of HUSSEY, WELLS & CO. is this day dissolved, Calvin Wells and the estate of James M. Cooper, deceased, retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners.

C. G. HUSSEY,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
CALVIN WELLS,
C. CURTIS HUSSEY,
A. H. MILLER,
J. MASLIN COOPER, } Executors of
Jas. M. Cooper, dec'd.

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1876.

THE REMAINING PARTNERS, UNDER the firm name of HUSSEY, HOWE & CO., will continue the Steel business heretofore conducted by the late firm of Hussey, Wells & Co.

HUSSEY, HOWE & CO.,

Pittsburgh, November 1, 1876. MWF

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm name of BECKERT & GERWIG is this day dissolved by limitation, C. W. GERWIG retiring. The business will be continued by C. BECKERT, who will pay all debts and collect all accounts.

November 25, 1876.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING, PISTON AND PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. YEAGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Offer to Wholesale Dealers a large and complete stock of

FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS!
AT THE
Lowest Prices!

110 MARKET STREET.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY E. DEAN, FRANCIS DEAN and CHARLES P. COLLINS, of Parker township, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 120 Diamond street, in the city of Pittsburgh, before NOAH W. SHAFFER, Esq., Register, on the 19th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1876.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHILIP F. HUGHMAN, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 18TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1876.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—At Allegheny, on the day of November 2, 1876.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Welsh and Jacob Ebmen, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their petition by the District Court of said district.

JACOB G. REEL, Assignee.

FIFTEEN MONTHS FOR $4.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for DECEMBER, now ready, contains the opening chapters of

DR. HOLLAND'S NEW NOVEL,

"NICHOLAS MINTURN."

The scene of the story is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "*tied to a woman's apron strings*," and is left by the death of his mother to drift on the current of life, with a fortune, but without a purpose.

The August, September and October numbers, with the beginning of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every *new* subscriber *who requests them*, and whose subscription begins with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year. Subscribe with the nearest book-seller, or send check or P. O. order.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FIRE PROOF SAFE

IN GOOD ORDER.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94
S. S. CABRIER, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 29, 1876.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

May be found a Very Large and Beautiful Variety of New and

Seasonable Dress Goods, &c.,

AT THE

MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES!!

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a special bargain in Tycoon Repps for Wrappers, worth 25c.

At 8¾c, choice line of Linsey Plaids.

At 10, 12½ and 15c, extensive assortment Plain and Striped Dress Goods, extra good value.

Just opened, at 12½c, worth 25c, a special bargain in Knickerbocker Suitings.

CASHMERES, ETC.

We particularly desire to call attention to a few Special Bargains offered in Cashmeres and Merinos, which for value cannot be excelled.

At 50 and 62½c, a line of very fine French Merinos, embracing all the rich and elegant new shades, and to our Black Cashmeres opened and placed on counters to-day at 70 and 75c, which are unusual good value.

DRESS SILKS.

And, also, in Black, Colored and Fancy Dress Silks, our assortment of which is very replete, while value is unsurpassed.

A large and choice assortment of latest novelties in fancy Dress Goods, from 12½c to $1 50 per yard, leading in low prices, variety and value.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

VERY

Attractive Display

OF NEW

Cloaks and Furs

MONDAY, NOV. 27TH,

AT

Jas. Caldwell & Co.'s,

No. 115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

WILL OPEN NEW DESIGNS

IN

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks!

IN MOST

Desirable Cloths!

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Furs!

LADIES' SEAL SACQUES!

New Matalasse, Beaver and Rough Cloaking Cloths!

ALL OFFERED AT

MOST REASONABLE PRICES!

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The same Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, in close proximity to Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.

N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.

JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)

No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.

TERMS $2 PER DAY.

HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3.250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And a THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

Giving Name, Character, Actual Daily and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule Rates of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

R. H. PALMER & CO.

"LIMITED,"

SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,

WILL CONTINUE THE

Hat, Cap and Fur Business

AT

No. 151 Wood Street,

AND THE

STRAW, MILLINERY,

AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS

AT

No. 105 Market Street.

DRY GOODS.

Wednesday, November 29, 1876.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

We have opened to-day a new and complete line of latest styles

Sacques, Dolmans, Cloaks, Wraps,

AT THE

MOST POPULAR PRICES!!!

At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.

At $3, Ladies' Seal Brown Rough Cloth Sacques, extra long, a special bargain.

At $5 and $6, Matalasse Cloth Sacques, beautifully made and trimmed, worth $10 and $12; these are special good bargains.

A beautiful line of finer Sacques, Cloaks and Dolmans in latest styles and materials, at same low prices.

Ladies' Suits of all kinds at very low prices.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Furs of every description, for Ladies, Misses and Children, at special low prices.

Rough and Fancy Cloth Sacquings, Chinchillas, &c., very low.

Ladies and Misses' Underwear, all grades, at lowest prices.

NEW SHAWLS!

A new and beautiful line of Plain, Plaid and Fancy Shawls.

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, November 28, 1876.

Financial circles are quiet this week and afford no ground for extended comment. A moderate business is doing in the loan market at steady and unchanged rates, and throughout all branches of monetary affairs the situation retains an unaltered aspect. We may remind our readers of Thursday's holiday, on which day business will be generally suspended. The banks and the Clearing House will, at least, entirely suspend operations for that day; and business men should bear in mind that paper maturing on the 30th must be provided for to-morrow (Wednesday).

—A recent article in the *Railway Age* calls attention to the revival of railway building which has been going on during the current year. About 2,000 miles of new railroad have been completed in the United States thus far in 1876—almost double the amount reported up to the same time in 1875, and a third more than for the same period in 1874. This fact is pretty good evidence that the panic has spent its force, and that railway building has already been resumed with new vigor and confidence. If 2,000 miles of road can be built in a little over ten months, while business generally is hesitating and unsettled, and the country is depressed by the uncertainties of a Presidential campaign, much greater things may be expected during the coming year, when the character of our Government will have been determined for another four years, and it is to be hoped, a general improvement will have begun in all lines of business.

At an average cost, say, of $20,000 per mile, including equipment, these 2,000 miles of new road mean an investment of forty million of dollars. This looks like evidence that the demand for increased railroad facilities is genuine and irresistable, and is not, as some say, purely speculative. It would seem from this that railroad building in the country at large has not been overdone, and cannot be overdone for an indefinite time to come, although in some localities unnecessary roads undoubtedly have been built. While some of the lines opened this year have cost, with equipment, very much more than $20,000 per mile, many of them, particularly the narrow gauge roads, which a numerous list has been added—have cost much less. Indeed, one encouraging fact for railroad enterprises in the future is the greatly reduced cost of construction and equipment.

Another gratifying feature, also, is the fact that railroads now are being built, as a rule, by the people of the regions through which they pass. The day of borrowing vast sums of money from capitalists in the East and Europe, to push forward roads that could not be built by home capital, has passed, and now every new railway are undertaken unless the people directly to be benefited put up the money. This, with the great reduction in the cost, and the prospects of returning prosperity to the country, makes the safest hope that the railways nearly opened, or soon to be constructed, will yield a fair return on the money invested, while they develop and improve the regions through which they pass.

—The weakness in the prices of gold, apart from its negative significance as to the absence of all apprehension of political trouble, indicates that the "balance of trade" is in favor of this country. There has been a steady movement of gold to this country for two months. Since September 16 the receipts at New York have exceeded $6,000,000, and several millions more are on the way. The flow of gold is partly to pay this country for breadstuffs and cotton bought for Europe, in this respect resembling the steady movement of grain and backs westward from New York and Chicago to move the crops, and partly on account of the operations of the Syndicate.

—It is proposed to bring the subject of the mercantile agencies before the next meeting of the National Board of Trade. It has been charged that the firms that do not subscribe to the agencies suffer in their rating, and that the agencies have laid themselves open to suspicion of blackmailing. The book written by Thomas Francis Meagher on this subject has not received much attention because its Donnybrook method did not do justice to any, but the subject has been much discussed privately, and commercial journals are openly proposing that the matter be investigated through the National Board of Trade, provide for themselves the reports they want of commercial standing of individuals and corporations.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 28, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5-20's, 1865	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5-20's, 1867	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5-20's, 1868	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5-20's, registered	107	107	107	107	107	107
10-40's, 1868	107	107	107	107	107	107
10-40's, coupons	107	107	107	107	107	107
7-30's, 1st series	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7-30's, 2d series	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
7-30's, 3d series	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
Quicksilver	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	127	127	127	127	127	127
Adams Express	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wells-Fargo Express	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
American Express	53	53	53	53	53	53
United States Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
New York Central	105	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Erie	10	10	10	10	10	10
Michigan Central	90	90	90	90	90	90
Michigan Southern	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124	124
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Northwest	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58	58	58
Rock Island	99½	99½	99½	100	99½	99½
St. Paul	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Do. preferred	70	70	70	70	70	70
Wabash	10	10	10	10	10	10
Fort Wayne	125	125	125	125	125	125
Ohio and Miss.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Union Pacific	95	95	95	95	95	95
Harlem	135	135	135	135	135	135
N. J. Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½	12	12½	13½	13½	13½
Do. preferred	25	25	25	25	25	25
Iron Mountain	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
C. C. & I. C.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Miss. ist Pacific	5	5	5	5	5	5
Del., Lack. & Wes.	70	70	70	69¾	69¾	69¾
Missouri 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48¾	47¾	....
Reading	22¾	23¾	....
United Co.'s of N. J.	137¾	....	....
Pgh., Titville & Buffalo	81¾	83	....
Lehigh Valley	48¾	48¾	....
Allegheny Valley	....	....	105
Central Transportation	40	....	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	89¾	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 108¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Money closed easy at 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $140,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Sterling dull at 481¼@484.

GOLD.

Gold speculation was weak to-day and the lowest prices of the year were made. The opening sales were at 109, but from this point there was a gradual decline to 108¼, the lowest price for gold since November, 1873, when sales were made as low as 108¼. Rates paid for carrying were 2@4 per cent. The chief causes urged for this depression in the gold room are the continued flow of gold to the States from Europe, the fact that the short interest is pretty well out of the market and gold is getting to be heavy to carry, and the further fact that the balance of trade is in our favor, the exports last week aggregating over six millions.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were dull and lower in the afternoon. Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon; Toledo and Wabash firsts sold at 103, an advance of 2 per cent; St. Louis division at 78, an advance of 3 per cent, and seconds at 71, an advance of 1½ per cent, since yesterday. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated sinking funds were strong and advanced to 93½; this includes the 3½ per cent. gold coupons payable on Friday next. Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, rose to 91¾, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated to 64½; New Jersey Central consolidated firsts sold at 77½, a gain of 4¾ per cent. since yesterday; do convertible closed at 76 bid and 78 asked, against 79 yesterday. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. Stock speculation to-day was characterized by a much firmer tone than yesterday, resulting in an advance of from ½ to 1¾ per cent. in prices. The improvement was most marked in Western shares, Northwestern preferred leading the upward movement and rising to 53¾, on the anticipation of a dividend in December; Rock Island followed and was strong, rising from 98¾ to 100¾. This company is earning 12 per cent. per annum, and paying 8 per cent., and at the same time redeeming the bonded debt by semi-annual drawings. Northwestern common advanced from 34½ to 35¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common from 12½ to 13½, and preferred from 25 to 27; Lake Shore was active at intervals and advanced from 56¾ to 57; Michigan Central rose from 43¾ to 43¾; and Western Union from 71¾ to 72¾. The coal stocks were firm early in the day, but became weak and declined toward the close. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 69½ to 70¼, and later reacted to 69¾; Delaware and Hudson Canal advanced from 69 to 69¾ and New Jersey Central from 34¾ to 35¾; but the latter afterward declined to 34¾ and closed at 34¾. Investment shares were firmer. Just previous to the close of business there was a reaction in the general list of from ¼ to ½ per cent. The market, however, closed active and steady. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 87,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 2,500 St. Paul, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 14,000 Western Union, 5,000 Wabash, 9,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,200 New Jersey Central and 4,500 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
West. Union Tel.	72	73
Quicksilver	13½	13¾
Do. preferred	34	35
Pacific Mail	24¾	25
Mariposa	4¾	5
Do. preferred	9¾	10
Adams Express	93	94
Wells-Fargo Ex.	96¾	97
American Express	53	54
United States Ex.	67½	68
New York Central	105⅛	105¼
Erie	10	10¼
Do. preferred	17	18
Harlem	135	136
Do. preferred	140	142
Michigan Central	43¾	43¾
Illinois Central	124	124½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93½
Chicago & Northwest	34¾	35¼
Do. preferred	53¾	54
Rock Island	99¾	100¼
St. Paul	34⅜	34¾
Do. preferred	70	70½
Wabash	10	10¼
Fort Wayne	125	125½
Ohio and Miss.	28½	28¾
Union Pacific	95	95½
Harlem	135	136
N. J. Central	91½	91¾
Hannibal & St. Jo.	13¼	12½
Do. preferred	26	27
Iron Mountain	6¼	6¼
C. C. & I. C.	3½	3¾
Miss. ist Pacific	5	5
Del., Lack. & Wes.	70	70¼
Missouri 6s	....	100¼

[By Associated Press.]

Provisions.

There seems to be some improvement in the demand and leading houses report an active business at generally unchanged prices, the exception being a decline in mess pork. Receipts continue light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10¾c.

CURED MEATS—Hams were quiet at 11c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured 13@13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14¼c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $5.50.

LARD—Demand fair and market steady. We quote refined lard in tierces 12¾c ₱ ₱; in half barrels 13¼c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb cadidies 14¼c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb cadidies 14 ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 14½c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ ₱; in 6-lb pails 13¾c ₱ ₱. Leaf lard rules at 11c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 87c. No. 1 at 75c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62c; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $17 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8@8¼c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱; rough 5¼@6c ₱ ₱.

Groceries.

A steady trade is reported in the leading staples at unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees remain as last reported without any material alteration in their respective situations.

Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱.	*Sugars.*	₱.
Fancy Rio	24	c Standard A	12 @13¼c
Choice Rio	23	c Standard B	11½@12 c
Prime Rio	22	c Do. extra C	11¼@11¾c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	10½@10¾c
Ordinary Rio	19	c C—yellow	10 @10¼c
Java	30	c Franklin, B	10¼@11 c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¼@10½c
Rio, fair	25¼@26c	Cut Loaf	14 @14½c
24 grades do.	24 @25 c	Crushed	13½@13¾c
Rio in bulk	21 @22 c	Powdered	13 @13½c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Teas.		Sugar Ho. N. O.	38@50c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	Prime	35@38c
Gunpowder	35@60	Good	32@35c
Imperial	30@45	Choice, new crop	40
Japan	25@45	N. O.	35@38c
Oolong	25@45	*Syrups.*	
Fancy do	1 00	Ex. white grits	6½@6¾c
Souchong	28@ 75	Sugar drips	35
Soaps.		Lower grades	30
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 50	*Starch.*	₱ ₱.
S. S. Hart's, ₱ box	5 75	Pearl	8½@8¾c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver gloss	9c
Gold do	6 25	Corn	7½@10½c
Extra do	5 50	*Spices (whole.)*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	3	Cloves	45 c
German mottled	6½c	Allspice	18 c
Castile, ₱ box	14 50	Cassia	30@31 c
Soda.		Nutmegs	@1 15
Hearth, in kegs	2½c	Pepper	18 c
Hearth, in 1-lb papers	3 c	*Rice.*	
Bicarbon, in papers	6½c	Choice Carl'n	6½@7 c
Candles.		Patna	7 @7½c
Star, mill wh'te	16 c	Rangoon	7 c
Stearine	14½@15c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	10½@16c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with a fair demand and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$22 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	6 00
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	L'ge Lake cod	6
No. 2 medium	11 00	Lake fish, ₱ ₱	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Gourges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Shad, ₱ half bbl	4 50
Whitefish, ₱ bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	37
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $2 50; London Layers, new, $3 25; M cut raisins $3 25; Muscatels, new, 10½c ₱ ₱; Sultanas, 17c. Dates 8@9c ₱ ₱. Currants—Zante 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Ordinan 30c, do Valencia 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 13c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Cocoanuts, $6 50 ₱ hundred. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ box. Pecans 17@20c. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 50; strawberries do $2 30; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; $4 75; cucumbers do $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans per doz, $2 70; 2 lbs do, $1 60; 1 lb do, $1 50; 2 lbs do, $1 10; pickles, bbls, $6 50; half-bbls, $3 00.

Petroleum.

NOVEMBER 28.—The market in the oil regions was largely demoralized during the forenoon with a material decline. Later in the day there was a reaction and the decline was partially recovered. Refined—There was scarcely sufficient doing to establish prices. We quote nominally on the cars at 23½@23¾c.

PARKER, November 28, 5:50 P. M.—The crude market to-day has been considerably demoralized and prices have declined 12¾@15c, caused mainly by the anxiety of parties to realize on late purchases, thus throwing more oil on the market than could be taken and creating for a short time a panicky feeling. The opening prices for Oil Creek United was $2 75@3, but a pressure of sales caused a decline to $3 70, with scarcely any transactions and during the afternoon rapidly gave way to $3 58@3, and may be now quoted at $3 60. Shipment quiet, shippers withdrawing almost entirely from the market. Union—No quotations. Shipments from the region for the 25th and 27th insts. 48,604 barrels. Closing prices $3 62¼ bid.

OIL BARRENS—Firm; city $1 30; country $1 15, all (By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, November 28.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened at $3 62½, and rapidly advanced to $3 75, declined to $3 71½, then rallied again to $ 78½, and then fluctuated between $3 70 and $3 73½ during the afternoon. In the evening the same conditions of affairs continued. Several large lots sold at $3 72½ and $3 74½. The market closed firm at $3 74½. Shipments $3 75@3 87½. Total sales and shipments 127,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 28, closing 27.—The petroleum market continues active, with trade higher. Sales of 10,000 barrels refined at 26¾c; 20,000 cases at 32c and 10,000 barrels refined in Baltimore at 26¼c. The following are the ruling rates: Crude 12@13¼c in bulk; 16¾@16¾c in barrels; refined 26¾c in bulk; 32c in cases; city naphtha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels is quoted at 26¾c at Philadelphia, and nominally 26¾c at Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28—Market firm; crude 12¾c; standard white 26¾c; cases 30c.

PARKER, November 28—Market opened firm; 6¾@7 bid for United, but weakened off to 6¾ 70 now bid; shipment at 8 50¾.

TITUSVILLE, November 28.—Market opened firm at 8¼ 75¾.

OIL CITY, November 28.—Market quiet; nominally United at wells 3¾ 71¾; shipment quoted at 8 77¾.

ROUSEVILLE, November 28.—Market firm; held at 8 55@8 57½.

TIDIOUTA, November 28.—Market firm at 3 45@3 47¾.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 28.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude 13@13¼c; refined 26¾c; cases 32c; city naptha 14c.

CLEVELAND, November 28.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 24c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 16c; refined 26¾c.

BALTIMORE, November 28.—Petroleum strong; crude 12¾@13¼c; refined 26c.

LIVERPOOL, November 28.—Refined petroleum 10¾d; spirits do 8d.

LONDON, November 28—Refined petroleum 10½@10¾d.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	5 2 1
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	76

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is easier. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 09 gal lon. Highwines are lower at $1 12@1 13 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra grades bags 22c; second-hand 20c; Union 9@9½c; American 7½@8c; Philadelphia A 8½c; California grain bags 9c; English 10½@11c; Scotch 11½@12c; Calcutta 6¾@7c; 36c; do 2 bushel 13c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 20c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ cans $9 50 ₱ dozen; ½ cans $5 00; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 2 cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

BUTTER—The demand is good for prim qualities. We quote the following price-list of the leading makes of bolting:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	6c	5 inches wide	5½
1¼ inches wide	7	5½ inches wide	6
1½ inches wide	8	6 inches wide	6½
2 inches wide	9	7 inches wide	7½
2½ inches wide	11	8 inches wide	8½
3 inches wide	12	9 inches wide	9½
3½ inches wide	13	10 inches wide	10½
4 inches wide	14	12 inches wide	12½
4½ inches wide	15	14 inches wide	14½

Discount 25 to 35 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BITTERS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	4 00
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 25
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 50
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 25
Hotel, fine carpet (extra heavy)	1 75@2 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Stable brooms	1 50

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been rather quiet the past week. Rough leather and red sole are firm and somewhat advanced. Hides are steady and in some cases rather higher. We quote as follows:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₱ lb	36@ 38
Oak sole, city	39@ 42
Red sole, A, heavy and mid	27@ 30
Red sole, Ormoco	26@ 29
Red sole, good dgd	24@ 27
Oak, rough	24@ 27
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, choice	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₱ foot	12@ 17
Fair skirting ₱ ₱	37@ 40
Calf, fair bridle, ₱ foot	54 00@66 00
Calf, light, ₱ lb	1 00@1 41
Finished calf	90@1 10
Finished upper, ₱ foot	36@ 50
Finished kips ₱ ₱	80@ 90

Hides.

Green salted steers, heavy	7 @7½c
Green salted steers, light	7½@8 c
Green salted steers, heavy	6½@7½
Green salted cow	10 @11
Green butcher steers, heavy	8
Green butcher steers, light	8
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green unsalted steers, heavy	10
HERD—The demand is active at $30 00 for Kentucky rough.	

CUTLERY—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Carbon cast steel, per gallon, 90c; miners' do—5 inch, 75c; 6 inch, 85c; 7 inch, 95c; 8 inch, $1 05; 9 inch, $1 20; 10 inch, $1 40; 12 inch, $1 60; 14 inch, $1 80; 16 inch, $2 00; 18 inch, $2 20; 20 inch, $2 40; 22 inch, $2 60; 24 inch, $2 80; 26 inch, $3 00; 28 inch, $3 20; 30 inch, $3 40; 32 inch, $3 60; 34 inch, $3 80; 36 inch, $4 00; 38 inch, $4 20; 40 inch, $4 40; 42 inch, $4 60; 44 inch, $4 80; 46 inch, $5 00; 48 inch, $5 20; 50 inch, $5 40; 52 inch, $5 60; 54 inch, $5 80; 56 inch, $6 00; 58 inch, $6 20; 60 inch, $6 40; 62 inch, $6 60; 64 inch, $6 80; 66 inch, $7 00; 68 inch, $7 20; 70 inch, $7 40; 72 inch, $7 60; 74 inch, $7 80; 76 inch, $8 00; 78 inch, $8 20; 80 inch, $8 40; 82 inch, $8 60; 84 inch, $8 80; 86 inch, $9 00; 88 inch, $9 20; 90 inch, $9 40; 92 inch, $9 60; 94 inch, $9 80; 96 inch, $10 00; 98 inch, $10 20; 100 inch, $10 40; 102 inch, $10 60; 104 inch, $10 80; 106 inch, $11 00; 108 inch, $11 20; 110 inch, $11 40; 112 inch, $11 60; 114 inch, $11 80; 116 inch, $12 00; 118 inch, $12 20; 120 inch, $12 40; 122 inch, $12 60; 124 inch, $12 80; 126 inch, $13 00; 128 inch, $13 20; 130 inch, $13 40; 132 inch, $13 60; 134 inch, $13 80; 136 inch, $14 00; 138 inch, $14 20; 140 inch, $14 40; 142 inch, $14 60; 144 inch, $14 80; 146 inch, $15 00; 148 inch, $15 20; 150 inch, $15 40; 152 inch, $15 60; 154 inch, $15 80; 156 inch, $16 00; 158 inch, $16 20; 160 inch, $16 40; 162 inch, $16 60; 164 inch, $16 80; 166 inch, $17 00; 168 inch, $17 20; 170 inch, $17 40; 172 inch, $17 60; 174 inch, $17 80; 176 inch, $18 00; 178 inch, $18 20; 180 inch, $18 40; 182 inch, $18 60; 184 inch, $18 80; 186 inch, $19 00; 188 inch, $19 20; 190 inch, $19 40; 192 inch, $19 60; 194 inch, $19 80; 196 inch, $20 00; 198 inch, $20 20; 200 inch, $20 40; 202 inch, $20 60; 204 inch, $20 80; 206 inch, $21 00; 208 inch, $21 20; 210 inch, $21 40; 212 inch, $21 60; 214 inch, $21 80; 216 inch, $22 00; 218 inch, $22 20; 220 inch, $22 40; 222 inch, $22 60; 224 inch, $22 80; 226 inch, $23 00; 228 inch, $23 20; 230 inch, $23 40; 232 inch, $23 60; 234 inch, $23 80; 236 inch, $24 00; 238 inch, $24 20; 240 inch, $24 40; 242 inch, $24 60; 244 inch, $24 80; 246 inch, $25 00; 248 inch, $25 20; 250 inch, $25 40; 252 inch, $25 60; 254 inch, $25 80; 256 inch, $26 00; 258 inch, $26 20; 260 inch, $26 40; 262 inch, $26 60; 264 inch, $26 80; 266 inch, $27 00; 268 inch, $27 20; 270 inch, $27 40; 272 inch, $27 60; 274 inch, $27 80; 276 inch, $28 00; 278 inch, $28 20; 280 inch, $28 40; 282 inch, $28 60; 284 inch, $28 80; 286 inch, $29 00; 288 inch, $29 20; 290 inch, $29 40; 292 inch, $29 60; 294 inch, $29 80; 296 inch, $30 00; 298 inch, $30 20; 300 inch, $30 40; 302 inch, $30 60; 304 inch, $30 80; 306 inch, $31 00; 308 inch, $31 20; 310 inch, $31 40; 312 inch, $31 60; 314 inch, $31 80; 316 inch, $32 00; 318 inch, $32 20; 320 inch, $32 40; 322 inch, $32 60; 324 inch, $32 80; 326 inch, $33 00; 328 inch, $33 20; 330 inch, $33 40; 332 inch, $33 60; 334 inch, $33 80; 336 inch, $34 00; 338 inch, $34 20; 340 inch, $34 40; 342 inch, $34 60; 344 inch, $34 80; 346 inch, $35 00; 348 inch, $35 20; 350 inch, $35 40; 352 inch, $35 60; 354 inch, $35 80; 356 inch, $36 00; 358 inch, $36 20; 360 inch, $36 40; 362 inch, $36 60; 364 inch, $36 80; 366 inch, $37 00; 368 inch, $37 20; 370 inch, $37 40; 372 inch, $37 60; 374 inch, $37 80; 376 inch, $38 00; 378 inch, $38 20; 380 inch, $38 40; 382 inch, $38 60; 384 inch, $38 80; 386 inch, $39 00; 388 inch, $39 20; 390 inch, $39 40; 392 inch, $39 60; 394 inch, $39 80; 396 inch, $40 00; 398 inch, $40 20; 400 inch, $40 40; 402 inch, $40 60; 404 inch, $40 80; 406 inch, $41 00; 408 inch, $41 20; 410 inch, $41 40; 412 inch, $41 60; 414 inch, $41 80; 416 inch, $42 00; 418 inch, $42 20; 420 inch, $42 40; 422 inch, $42 60; 424 inch, $42 80; 426 inch, $43 00; 428 inch, $43 20; 430 inch, $43 40; 432 inch, $43 60; 434 inch, $43 80; 436 inch, $44 00; 438 inch, $44 20; 440 inch, $44 40; 442 inch, $44 60; 444 inch, $44 80; 446 inch, $45 00; 448 inch, $45 20; 450 inch, $45 40; 452 inch, $45 60; 454 inch, $45 80; 456 inch, $46 00; 458 inch, $46 20; 460 inch, $46 40; 462 inch, $46 60; 464 inch, $46 80; 466 inch, $47 00; 468 inch, $47 20; 470 inch, $47 40; 472 inch, $47 60; 474 inch, $47 80; 476 inch, $48 00; 478 inch, $48 20; 480 inch, $48 40; 482 inch, $48 60; 484 inch, $48 80; 486 inch, $49 00; 488 inch, $49 20; 490 inch, $49 40; 492 inch, $49 60; 494 inch, $49 80; 496 inch, $50 00; 498 inch, $50 20; 500 inch, $50 40; 502 inch, $50 60; 504 inch, $50 80; 506 inch, $51 00; 508 inch, $51 20; 510 inch, $51 40; 512 inch, $51 60; 514 inch, $51 80; 516 inch, $52 00; 518 inch, $52 20; 520 inch, $52 40; 522 inch, $52 60; 524 inch, $52 80; 526 inch, $53 00; 528 inch, $53 20; 530 inch, $53 40; 532 inch, $53 60; 534 inch, $53 80; 536 inch, $54 00; 538 inch, $54 20; 540 inch, $54 40; 542 inch, $54 60; 544 inch, $54 80; 546 inch, $55 00; 548 inch, $55 20; 550 inch, $55 40; 552 inch, $55 60; 554 inch, $55 80; 556 inch, $56 00; 558 inch, $56 20; 560 inch, $56 40; 562 inch, $56 60; 564 inch, $56 80; 566 inch, $57 00; 568 inch, $57 20; 570 inch, $57 40; 572 inch, $57 60; 574 inch, $57 80; 576 inch, $58 00; 578 inch, $58 20; 580 inch, $58 40; 582 inch, $58 60; 584 inch, $58 80; 586 inch, $59 00; 588 inch, $59 20; 590 inch, $59 40; 592 inch, $59 60; 594 inch, $59 80; 596 inch, $60 00; 598 inch, $60 20; 600 inch, $60 40; 602 inch, $60 60; 604 inch, $60 80; 606 inch, $61 00; 608 inch, $61 20; 610 inch, $61 40; 612 inch, $61 60; 614 inch, $61 80; 616 inch, $62 00; 618 inch, $62 20; 620 inch, $62 40; 622 inch, $62 60; 624 inch, $62 80; 626 inch, $63 00; 628 inch, $63 20; 630 inch, $63 40; 632 inch, $63 60; 634 inch, $63 80; 636 inch, $64 00; 638 inch, $64 20; 640 inch, $64 40; 642 inch, $64 60; 644 inch, $64 80; 646 inch, $65 00; 648 inch, $65 20; 650 inch, $65 40; 652 inch, $65 60; 654 inch, $65 80; 656 inch, $66 00; 658 inch, $66 20; 660 inch, $66 40; 662 inch, $66 60; 664 inch, $66 80; 666 inch, $67 00; 668 inch, $67 20; 670 inch, $67 40; 672 inch, $67 60; 674 inch, $67 80; 676 inch, $68 00; 678 inch, $68 20; 680 inch, $68 40; 682 inch, $68 60; 684 inch, $68 80; 686 inch, $69 00; 688 inch, $69 20; 690 inch, $69 40; 692 inch, $69 60; 694 inch, $69 80; 696 inch, $70 00; 698 inch, $70 20; 700 inch, $70 40; 702 inch, $70 60; 704 inch, $70 80; 706 inch, $71 00; 708 inch, $71 20; 710 inch, $71 40; 712 inch, $71 60; 714 inch, $71 80; 716 inch, $72 00; 718 inch, $72 20; 720 inch, $72 40; 722 inch, $72 60; 724 inch, $72 80; 726 inch, $73 00; 728 inch, $73 20; 730 inch, $73 40; 732 inch, $73 60; 734 inch, $73 80; 736 inch, $74 00; 738 inch, $74 20; 740 inch, $74 40; 742 inch, $74 60; 744 inch, $74 80; 746 inch, $75 00; 748 inch, $75 20; 750 inch, $75 40; 752 inch, $75 60; 754 inch, $75 80; 756 inch, $76 00; 758 inch, $76 20; 760 inch, $76 40; 762 inch, $76 60; 764 inch, $76 80; 766 inch, $77 00; 768 inch, $77 20; 770 inch, $77 40; 772 inch, $77 60; 774 inch, $77 80; 776 inch, $78 00; 778 inch, $78 20; 780 inch, $78 40; 782 inch, $78 60; 784 inch, $78 80; 786 inch, $79 00; 788 inch, $79 20; 790 inch, $79 40; 792 inch, $79 60; 794 inch, $79 80; 796 inch, $80 00; 798 inch, $80 20; 800 inch, $80 40; 802 inch, $80 60; 804 inch, $80 80; 806 inch, $81 00; 808 inch, $81 20; 810 inch, $81 40; 812 inch, $81 60; 814 inch, $81 80; 816 inch, $82 00; 818 inch, $82 20; 820 inch, $82 40; 822 inch, $82 60; 824 inch, $82 80; 826 inch, $83 00; 828 inch, $83 20; 830 inch, $83 40; 832 inch, $83

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 28, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Wind. Miles per hour	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.869	32	79	W.	9	Clear'g.
2 P.M..	29.855	38	59	W.	12	Fair.
9 P.M..	29.988	32	79	N.W.	2	Fair.

Mean barometer....29.904 Highest thermom.... 39
Mean thermom.... 34.5 Lowest thermom.... 31
Rainfall*.....

*Not enough to measure.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, November 28, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 35; N.; cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 30; N. E.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 19; S. E.; fair.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 25; S. E.; cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 27; N. E.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 20; E.; fair.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 34; cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.—Ther. 34; N.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 44; N. E.; cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 43; N. E.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 30; S. E.; light snow.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 32; N.; fair.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 42; N.; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 32; N. W.; fair.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 56; N. E.; clear.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; W.; clear.
Santa, Fe, N. M.—Ther. 28; N. W.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 52; E.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 29; E.; cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 48; N. E.; light rain.
Virginia City, Nev.—Ther. 13; fair.
Fort Gibson—Ther. 41; E.; cloudy.

For a Worrying Cough,

or any threat or lung trouble, use at once Dr. Jaynes Expectorant. MWF*

For Fresh Candies,

nuts, figs and fruits for Thanksgiving, McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Temperance Meeting.

There will be a gospel temperance meeting this evening, at half past seven o'clock, at the Third Presbyterian church, on Sixth avenue, for the purpose of having the experience of those who have signed the pledge at the Young Men's Temperance Union. Mr. Francis Murphy will direct the meeting. Seats free.

Improvement of the Monongahela.

As we announced a day or two since, Major Jared A. Smith has been assigned to the supervision of the improvement of the Monongahela river, of which Mr. James E. Bell, Assistant Engineer, under Colonel W. E. Merrill, has heretofore had charge. This improvement includes the completion of the lock and dam now in course of construction near Morgantown. Major Smith will also take charge of all further projects of improvement on the Monongahela. He is an accomplished engineer and an affable gentleman, and will make friends wherever he goes. Mr. J. V. Hoag, Jr., one of the engineers heretofore engaged in the work referred to, returns to Cincinnati to-day to report to Colonel Merrill for duty. Mr. Hoag is competent man for the work in which he is engaged, and highly popular withal, and his many friends in this vicinity, while wishing him abundant success elsewhere, will regret his departure to another field of labor.

Fatal Accident at East Conemaugh.

An accident occurred at East Conemaugh on Saturday night, resulting in the death of Mary A. Will, a widow, residing at Agency, Wapello county, Iowa. It appears that in company with her brother, Ellis Fair, thirty years of age, and her son, aged fourteen, Mrs. Will took passage on the Pennsylvania road from Baltimore with through tickets, intending, however, to stop at Mineral Point, Somerset county, this State, and see the father of her deceased husband. There is a Mineral Point a few miles east of Johnstown, and this was mistaken by the lady for the one she intended stopping at; so, when the mail train arrived there on Saturday night she got off, in company with her son and brother. Their mistake was soon discovered, and it was concluded, after making inquiries as to the time the next train would come West, to walk to East Conemaugh, and pursue their journey on the fast line. While walking on the track she was struck by the fast line west, and received injuries which caused her death in a very short time. The brother and son took charge of the remains and started home with them on Sunday.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. Snively, physician of the Board of Health, reports fifty-one deaths in the city for the week ending November 25th, of which but two were from small pox. The detailed report is as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; erysipelas, 1; small-pox, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 6; pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; apoplexy, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; epilepsy, 2; cyanosus, 1; croup, 4; pneumonia, 9; hydrothorax, 1; gastritis, 1; enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; hernia, 1; diarrhœa, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; Bright's disease, 1; cystitis, 1; abortion, 1; premature birth, 1; burn (not specified), 1; falls, 2; homicide, 1; run over by railroad cars, 1.

COLOR.—White, 49; colored, 2.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married, males, 8; females, 11. Single, males, 16; females, 14. Widows, 2.

NATIVITY.—Pittsburgh, 27; other parts of United States, 4; England, 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 10; not stated, 1; New Brunswick, 1.

AGE.—Under one year, 9; from one to two, 5; two to five, 8; five to ten, 2; ten to fifteen, 0; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 6; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 6; fifty to sixty, 2; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 4; eighty to ninety, 1. Total, 51.

LOCALITIES.—City wards, 51.

About Normal Schools.

Samuel Elliott, LL. D., in a recent lecture on "Educational Service Reform" advocated the establishment of a supplementary course of study for incorporation in our normal schools or into the high schools, as seemed best. The community, he said, could not spend too much money in training teachers. A strong argument was made against the introduction and reading of technical books upon the art of instruction, and the speaker said that he had rather give the young person intending to become a teacher ten pages of Wordsworth's poetry to commit to memory than any work on the above topic that had ever come under his observation. The appointment of teachers was next considered by the lecturer and it was stated that there could be nothing worse than the patronage system of the present age, which has always existed in this country from its foundation. No teacher should sue for his her position; on the contrary, they should earn them; and it was said that it not only degrades the teacher, but degrades the position. It would be well to have examiners secured from some of the great universities, and they would be sure to institute thorough and impartial examinations, whereby teachers would be able to command and not entreat for positions. The future of office by a thoroughly competent teacher should be almost sacred, as they had charge of our children at the most critical period of their lives, when their characters were being formed for good or evil, and a careful and no uncertain tenure, and teachers should not be subject to ignorant committees, as was frequently the case.

Jordan Burnt Almonds,

McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

Our Poor—Glimpses from Life.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We sometimes wonder if the people in our cities, who are so eagerly seeking after wealth and pleasure, ever stop, even for a moment, to consider the misery and poverty by which they are surrounded; or glance at the *graver* possibilities of life.

These days, when men, with the highest aspirations after wealth, are suddenly brought to poverty, are indeed times in which men should consider.

But when, to loss of property we add that of reputation and self-control, with no friendly one to care for them, we have a partial picture of many a home around us.

In the bustle of business and home cares we forget that widowed mother near by, who is mourning over the wreck of a lost son, the anticipated stay of her declining years; but now falling a prey to the blandishments of the intoxicating cup. How often would a single word of sympathy lighten the burden of her fainting heart. We forget the suffering wives who are toiling away to keep their families from starvation. The husbands rarely perhaps come home but to curse and drive them upon the streets—and this living death is oftentimes augmented by the remembrance of former affluence and good position in society. The friends of brighter days now pass by them in cold indifference.

But the heart must be hard indeed that cannot feel for the little children, whose prospects have been blighted and their hearts crushed with shame from the same cause. These all need material aid, as well as sympathy.

And now that the holidays are approaching, and busy brains and fingers are preparing presents for their friends, and after spending money lavishly in useless toys and candies, let not the little bare feet of the children of poverty be forgotten. They ask no costly doll baby or wooden horse. Their lives have never been brightened by such presents; but their cry is "give me bread." Can they, shall they be denied this in a land of plenty? The Association for the Improvement of the Poor of this the city districted and Christian women employed to visit in each district six days in the week. Let them have the *hearty* co-operation of our citizens. This system, if rightly carried out, will detect the many imposters who for years have made a *business* of begging from door to door.

Let our business men hereafter prefer all such as call on them for relief to 100 Liberty street, and their cases will be investigated by the visitor for the district in which they live. We warn our citizens against two women known to us, who are going about with a book asking for help. They are unworthy and should not be aided.

MRS. J. S. C.

Chicago Caramels,

McDonald's, 134 Wood street.

MOSS SANDSTONE.

A Rare and Beautiful Petrifaction.

Captain H. Blackstone, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has in his possession a magnificent specimen of moss sandstone, a rare and beautiful petrifaction. It was obtained in arching Anthony Tunnel, in the Red Bank Valley, on the low grade division of the road. Petrified plants are not unfrequently met with in coal and shale formations, but they are rarely found in sandstone. This interesting geological curiosity is a piece of boulder of Mahoning sand rock, some fifteen inches in length by seven in breadth, and averaging an inch in thickness. The surfaces are smooth and exhibit, what seems views of miniature forests. The edges of the stone disclose the fact, that these apparent pictures are petrifactions of mass, most delicately and beautifully formed. The petrified growths are in layers, in involved yet regular order each alignment distinctly preserved, of from a half to an inch in thickness, and from three to five inches in length, through the whole stone.

This fine specimen of moss sandstone was produced, it is surmised, in this way. Floating beds of moss stranded and sand settled down among it. In a long period of time the water evaporated, the hydrogen and other gases composing the woody fibre was eliminated, leaving a sufficient quantity of the carbon of the plants to stain the sand, whose molecules had formed into stone. Under the microscope the sand crystals show as distinctly as if there were no petrified moss present in the stone.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Ketcham.

The case of Hasley's assignee vs. Thomas F. Scott, is still on trial before Judge Ketcham.

Rhodes & Co., of Cleveland, vs. Wm. Beeson, of Uniontown. Action to recover the value of a lot of iron ore, worth $8,000. Defendant alleges that he purchased the ore, as agent of the Dunbar Iron Company, and is not individually liable. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

B. G. Newcomer, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Rule granted on W. H. Kling Jr. smith to show cause why C. P. Kein should not be appointed assignee. Returnable on the 2d prox.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts, city. Order made for sale of certain real estate.

J. B. Johnston, bankrupt, city. On petition, order made for examination of said bankrupt before Register Harper.

W. H. Brill & Co., debtors, Allegheny. Composition confirmed by the court.

The following cases were discharged: Lewis King, bankrupt, Allegheny; Peter H. Polan, bankrupt, Luzarne county; O. M. Irvine, bankrupt, Blair county; John Walsh, bankrupt, Luzerne county; Horace Stoddard, bankrupt, Erie county; James Y. Siggins, bankrupt, Venango county; S. D. Kellogg, bankrupt, Venango county; Jonathan Whitely, bankrupt, Oil City; John M. Christy, bankrupt, Butler.

William Smith & Sons, bankrupts, city. Rule granted on Barclay Preston to show cause why he should not pay over to John R. McCune, trustee of certain creditors, certain money in his hands, and to sell certain real and personal property, and to pay the sum of $140,000 to said McCune. Returnable on the 2d prox.

Horace Stoddard, bankrupt. Assignee's petition presented and referred to Register Woodruff. Similar petition and action in the case of Wm. Carmichael, bankrupt.

C. N. McLean and Thomas Dingman, bankrupts. Bankrupts' petition taken.

Samuel White, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

E. O. Gladden, bankrupt. Ordered, that the proceedings before the Auditor be used in evidence.

James Morrison, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for an allowance for expenses presented and referred to Register Willard.

Jonathan Whitely, bankrupt. Order made authorizing assignee to sell certain notes and uncollected book accounts.

J. G. McLean, bankrupt. Assignee's report of sale of accounts confirmed absolute.

O. C. Barnard, bankrupt. Similar confirmation.

Peter G. Polen, bankrupt. Register's report confirmed absolutely.

S. D. Galligan. Similar action.

A. H. Bowers, bankrupt. Assignee's petition for the sale of balance of real estate, confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

R. H. and T. Ferguson vs. G. Patton (two cases.) Jury out.

James K. Morange for use vs. James Drumm, with notice. Verdict for plaintiff for $601 91.

David R. Maxwell for use vs. Thomas Conway. Verdict for defendant.

James Reno and S. A. McCloskey, late partners as S. A. McCloskey & Co., vs. Coehran Bros. Verdict for plaintiff for $25 60.

In the voluntary assignment of A. Mahone to Wm. McKnight, Messrs. Andrew Craighead and Alfred Houghton were appointed appraisers.

John Stacey vs. Samuel McQuiggan. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Alex. King: *scire facias* on a municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,561 10, subject to opinion of Court on a question of law reserved. The proceeding was a *scire facias* to enforce on a municipal lien against defendant's property on Larimer avenue. The city engineer took the responsibility of grading the street without the passage of an ordinance of Councils, and the question raised by the defense was whether the plaintiff could recover a municipal lien against the defendant as property holder, when there was no authority for grading the street. The assessment was $3,561 10, and the court directed a verdict for plaintiff for this amount subject to the opinion of the Court on the question of law reserved. City Attorney Bigelow appeared for plaintiff and John H. Hampton, Esq., for defendant.

AN EXPENSIVE BLUNDER.

George Weisenbery vs. George W. Canfield *et al.*, being action for damages for false arrest. The plaintiff is a German shoemaker who lives in McKeesport. In 1874, when he went up to the polls to deposit his ballot, it was refused because he had not paid his taxes. At that time he had not been assessed. Subsequently the assessor, when he found that Weisenbery's name was omitted, placed it on the list, but put down only his name and occupation, neglecting to place any valuation opposite it, as the law required him to do. Upon this list the School Board, who are included in the defendants in this case, assessed school taxes against Weisenbery to the amount of $2 17. The duplicate was placed in the hands of the collector, Canfield, and after he had made repeated efforts to collect the money, Weisenbury refusing to pay it, because, as he claimed, he was not able to do so, Canfield issued a warrant for Weisenbery's arrest, and gave it to a constable named McClure, who is also numbered among the defendants. McClure made the arrest, placed Weisenbery in jail, and he remained there a few hours, when his friends succeeded in securing his release. The plaintiff claimed that his arrest and imprisonment were entirely illegal and without warrant of law, and that he suffered great wrong and was entitled to heavy damages. On the part of the School Board it was claimed that they had acted upon the presumption that the assessment returned to them by the assessor was all right, and that if there was any irregularity or unlawful act committed the assessor should be held responsible for it. Judge Kirkpatrick, in his charge, instructed the jury that there must be a recovery in this case, as the proceedings were clearly illegal. It was for the jury to fix the amount of damages the plaintiff has sustained by his arrest and imprisonment. The jury found a verdict of six cents damages against Canfield, and $500 damages against the School Board.

ANOTHER DAMAGE CASE.

Judge Kirkpatrick then took up the case of Wm. Munns vs. John R. Krebbs, being an action for damages sustained by reason of a false charge of murder. It will be recollected that in February, 1873, John R. Krebbs made an information for murder before Mayor Blackmore, against William Munns, alleging that he administered poison to the wife of the prosecutor, from the effects of which she died. Munns was arrested and kept in jail for a period of thirty days, after which he was discharged upon a full hearing and the case dropped. Munns then instituted a civil suit for damages against Krebbs, to recover for injuries sustained by him by reason of the charge made and his arrest and imprisonment in consequence. He claims $10,000 damages.

The case came up before Judge Kirkpatrick. Messrs. Reardon and O'Keefe appearing for the plaintiff and Thomas M. Marshall and T. J. Jack, Esqs., for the defense. A difficulty arose as to the mode of proof, whereby it could be established that such an information was actually made before the Mayor. The original information appeared to have been lost, and a certified copy had been made, which it was necessary to get in evidence, in order to lay ground at all for the action. The testimony as to the last paper, and the efforts made to find it, was not very satisfactory, but the Court admitted a certified copy, under objections from the other side, and the case proceeded. The parties reside at Parnassus.

Legal Notes.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Gibbons, convicted of manslaughter in killing Edgar, was to have been argued yesterday before Judge Ewing, but the reporter's notes, including the charge of the Court were not written out, and a delay was occasioned.

The county is engaged in paying out Criminal Court witness fees. During the present term a large amount of business has been done, and a consequent large amount of fees accrued. The trial of several murder cases has increased the expense of the county greatly.

The National Trust Company.

It is stated that the attorneys for the Nation Trust Company stockholders have proposed to pay over to the city $170,000 of the claim of $240,000 against them, provided a further time is given for the payment of the remaining $70,000. A mortgage for the balance is offered and the city is to withdraw from the bankruptcy proceedings. The offer is held under advisement.

THIS is a dangerous season, and often the hideous nutmeg's care is no protection against Coughs and Cold and Hoarseness. Dr. Bull's Cough syrup should therefore be kept in readiness. Price 25 cents.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Hero," Mr. Byron's new drama, drew a fine audience last evening, every one of whom seemed to enjoy the entertainment. The play is one of picturesque effect, the tableaux being remarkably fine. Mr. Byron's acting, as well as that of the company, left little to be desired.

This evening the striking sensational play, "Across the Continent," will be produced; with Mr. Byron as the *Ferret*. It will be repeated at the Thanksgiving matinee and at to-morrow evening's entertainment. On Friday evening, for his benefit, Mr. Byron will give his impersonation of *Houley Snoyle*, in the drama entitled "Plenty of Money."

Library Hall.

More favorable weather last evening allowed a far better attendance at Library Hall than on Monday. "Parted" was given for the second time, with Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau as *Grace Shirley*. Seldom has been seen in either of our theaters a play embodying so much of literary merit, fine acting and suitable stage effects. We have already spoken at some length of the piece and of the efforts of the various people in the cast; and it is not necessary now to go over the same ground. The performance is one that can be commended on every ground, and should fill the theater every time it is put upon the stage.

"Parted" will be repeated to-night, at to-morrow's matinee, and to-morrow evening. On Friday evening, when Mrs. Chanfrau will have a benefit, "Christie Johnston," another dramatization by Mr. Clifton W. Tayleure, will be played.

The North Carolinians.

This famous old plantation party gain in favor at each appearance. A much better house greeted them last evening, and all present seemed delighted with the whole performance. Mr. Charles Paul will appear to-night in his original sketch of "Old Pompey." Mr. Paul is one of the best "old men" of the age, and his comic selections are always pleasing.

The New Bridge at Cincinnati.

The closing of the channel span of the Southern Railroad Bridge, at Cincinnati, by the Keystone Bridge Company, is regarded as an untimely, if not an unnecessary step, just at a season when a rise was naturally anticipated. Complaint is also made that the position of the closing was short and very limited. The Chesapeake coal fleet, so far as we have been able to learn, got through safely, but it required unusual care and and skill to "run the gauntlet." The channel span is 502 feet wide, while that now open for navigation is only 300 feet. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, contains an account of a series of accidents at the bridge, none of which, however, was of a serious character. We quote:

The Southern Railroad bridge was the center of a great deal of interest and anxiety yesterday, in view of the fact that about twenty coal tows passed the structure, and hundreds of persons were collected on the Ohio shore expecting to witness thrilling accidents and incidents. Generally the tows that went below were landed and broken up before attempting a passage of the bridge. The Sam Clark went through with five barges abreast—the widest tow that attempted the passage. The sight seers were not altogether disappointed, as we note below three accidents which, although unaccompanied by loss of life, created considerable excitement on shore.

The Wild Gazelle, approaching the bridge from above with six produce boats and a coal flat in tow, met the Samson going up with empty barges. The Gazelle, or one of her produce boats, struck a barge of the Samson's tow and knocked a hole in it, but the hole was promptly covered by a tarpaulin, and the barge was towed up. The pressure the collision was caused by the "handling" necessary just before reaching the bridge.

The Wild Gazelle, after striking the Samson's barge, proceeded to the bridge, and, by reason of the former collision, struck the north pier of the channel span, and knocked a hole in one of her produce boats, and also carried away her jack staff, and dumped the coal into the river. Her tow was partially broken loose, and she was almost helpless; but the Naomi came to her rescue, and all her tow was saved, but of course, in a damaged condition, as well as part of her cargo. Afterward the Gazelle went above and brought down the remainder of her tow, it being necessary to double trip, and was landed in the bend below the bridge, where the owners of the produce will have to determine what kind of a bridge constitutes an obstruction to navigation.

Later in the day the Naomi, a little towboat in the employ of the bridge company, while trying to remove a drift from the north pier of the bridge, got entangled in her lines and was almost capsized. Her crew deserted her, deeming the drift the safer craft than the Naomi. She was finally secured and towed ashore, having lost her wheel. It is worth mentioning that all the boats going below had to "double trip."

Suicide on the South Side.

About noon yesterday Lawrence Bersher, a shoemaker, whose place of business is on Twelfth street, near Carson, South Side, was found dead in his shop, suspended by the neck by means of a cord made of shoethread. The deceased had gone about his work of self-destruction deliberately and with an evident determination to carry it out. He had placed newspapers over the window to conceal his operations from the observation of persons on the street, after which he placed the noose of the improvised rope about his neck and made the other end fast to a gas pipe, when he sank down in such a manner as to bring the entire weight of his body on the rope, thus tightening the noose about his neck and producing strangulation. The Coroner held an inquest, the testimony at which showed that the deceased had been drinking a great deal of whisky lately and that he was troubled in his mind in consequence of a prosecution against a member of his family for assault and battery. A verdict of suicide was rendered. Bersher was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

Lost Child.

Carrie Turner, aged eight years, has been missing from her home, No. 68 Hamlin street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, since half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was seen by persons who knew her on Federal street, Allegheny, at half past three o'clock. She wore an old black dress, and has black hair in plaits two feet long. She is subject to fits, which makes her parents all the more uneasy as to her whereabouts. She is the daughter of an officer on the Allegheny police force, and the family formerly lived in the Eleventh ward, this city.

Fifth Avenue Improvement.

The Fifth avenue improvement has been accepted from the contractors, and yesterday notices were sent to the property holders on that thoroughfare, by City Engineer Dempster, of the cost of the work, as follows:

4936.10 square yards, at $2 65	$12,885 89
1561.70 square feet of crossings, at 35c.	546 59
Viewing, advertising, etc.	150 00
Total	$13,582 48

The property holders are assessed one-fourth of the whole amount, or $1.62 per foot front.

Robbed in a Saloon.

Louis Elsesser was in the "Two Orphans" saloon, in the Allegheny Diamond, a few nights ago, with $75 in his pocket. Bedrank beer until he became drowsy, when he sat down and was soon in dreamland. When he awoke it was to the consciousness that his money was gone. John Gourley was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the money, and yesterday Mayor Phillips committed the accused in default of $1,000 for trial at December term of the Quarter Sessions.

Arrested on Suspicion.

Two young men, named Wm. and Robert Emery, were arrested last evening by Officers Smith and Bertgess, of Allegheny, as suspicious persons, they having been seen coming out of a house on Middle alley with bundles of goods. They were locked up for a hearing. Some of the detectives who were engaged in working up a recent robbery, and who had been shadowing the prisoners, intimate that the arrest was premature, and spoiled their game.

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT!

And if so Why Not?

E. De Roy can sell Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $35 to $55. If you don't wish to buy, call and see them anyhow. Chains and other jewelry sold in proportion, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazette Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

Gentlemen's Garments.

The styles in gentlemen's garments this season are the most elegant that have been issued for years. Mr. B. Tiegel, the fashionable merchant tailor located at No. 53 Smithfield street, has in stock all the fashionable designs in piece goods, and is prepared to make to order a full suit or single garments at the lowest prices. ws

No Pain, Positively,

in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

Boston "One Price" Clothing House, No 95 Smithfield Street.

Persons in search of winter clothing will do well to call at this establishment and inspect the large stock of fashionable goods there displayed. The stock embraces all the latest styles of the season, and in point of workmanship and stylish cut, cannot be excelled by any other house in the city. All goods are sold at uniformly low prices, and the motto of the house is *"one price only,"* hence all persons are served in a fair and equitable manner when dealing with this firm. ws

Unredeemed Overcoats!!!

Large lot just over time, for sale at E. De Roy's Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street. 155.

CITY HATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Duquesne Grey's Drum Corps will meet this evening for drill.

ONLY four cases of smallpox, since Monday morning, were reported by the Allegheny Health office yesterday afternoon.

NEW postal cards of an improved design have been put on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are from the Altoona workshops.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will conduct the services on Thanksgiving Day in the Third Presbyterian Church, at 10:30 A. M.

THE Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last night, but transacted no business beyond the approval of bills amounting to $571.

A DEER weighing 140 pounds was shot near Cresson, on the Allegheny mountains, by Luke Burgoon, a young hunter well known in this city.

PORTER RAMSEY, arrested Monday at the instance of ex-Sheriff Hare for escape from an officer, was, yesterday sent to jail by the Mayor for trial.

HAZELWOOD will soon have a handsome new Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage. Work on these buildings is being pushed forward rapidly.

THERE will be a special meeting of Allegheny Councils this evening to act upon the recommendations of the Health Committee with reference to smallpox.

AT SHELDON, one of the tramps who raised a row over a jug of whisky at Wood's Run Monday afternoon, was sent thirty days to the Workhouse by Mayor Phillips.

JACOB GLENN, charged on oath of Wm. H. Morgan with receiving stolen goods, was yesterday committed for a hearing by Alderman Fitzsimmons of the Thirtieth ward.

A THIEF, at an early hour yesterday morning, gained access to the clothing store of S. J. Topping, on Anderson street, Allegheny, and stole goods to the value of $150.

THE plank roadway over the Connellsville Railroad tunnel, on Second avenue, at the approach to the Birmingham bridge, is undergoing repairs, and is closed to travel.

A CASE of smallpox was reported three days ago at No. 125 Market street, Allegheny, and complaints were made yesterday that no sign had been placed on the door.

THE will of Thomas Broderick, of this city, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. It is dated October 22, 1876, and the executors are Thomas Rourke and Thomas McMichael.

JOHN D. JONES, who was born in the year 1779, and one of the oldest citizens on the South Side, died yesterday at his residence on the corner of Nineteenth and Carson streets.

G. C. MARTIN, of McKeesport, was committed yesterday for trial on a charge of arceny, by Squire Harney, of that borough. The magistrate omitted the name of the prosecutor.

FRANK SHAY was yesterday committed or a hearing by Alderman Fitzsimmons, of the Thirteenth ward, for a hearing on a charge of larceny. The commitment does not contain the name of the prosecutor.

DEFECTIVE commitments may be seen every may on file at the office of the county jail, yesterday afternoon's commitments not having learned that it is necessary to insert in the *mittimus* the name of the prosecutor.

T. W. HELMICK, No. 50 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, has just published a new and very pretty ballad, "Return to me, my darling," words and music by S. J. Delaney. It will doubtless become one of the popular songs of the day. Get it from your music dealers.

THE funeral of Sebastian Brown, who was killed by a fall in a fight on Fifth avenue on Friday night last, took place from his mother's residence on Carson street, South Side, yesterday afternoon. The religious services were held in St. Michael's Catholic church.

THERE was quite a rush at the office of the Board of Health yesterday for vaccination. Some seventy persons, adults and children, were attended to. Dr. Snively will be in attendance every morning at nine o'clock to vaccinate all who are unable to pay a physician.

DR. LEMOYNE is now the attending physician at the Western Penitentiary, for Dr. Robinson, removed. It seems that no provision was made by Congress by appropriation for the engagement of a regular physician or surgeon at this post, and now the commandant is authorized to call any doctor he desires when actually needed.

MARY KANE was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters, on a charge of larceny by bailee. The warrant in this case was sworn out by Ellen Connolly, who alleges that the accused had in her possession some small articles of jewelry, the property of complainant, which she refused to deliver to the owner.

EAST LIBERTY LODGE, No. 27, A. O. U. W., have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: P. D., Jacob Ihm; W. J. McF. Carpenter, M. W.; A. Mathias, G. F.; W. W. McMunn, O.; G. W. Humbert, G. J. P.; Geiston, Recorder; M. W. Sackett, Financier; W. W. Bagnall, Receiver; Johnson, O. W.; B. B. Hunnicutt and A. Mathias, Library Committee; J. M. Stevenson, Trustee; B. B. Hunnicutt, Representative to Grand Lodge; J. M. Stevenson, Medical Examiner.

GUY FREEBORN, a furniture dealer on East Ohio street, Allegheny, has made an information before Alderman D. P. Dilworth, charging J. P. McManus, the proprietor of a "waiter girl" saloon on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, with obtaining goods by false representation. The document alleges that McManus ordered five dozen chairs, with the express understanding that he would pay cash on delivery, which he failed to do. This is a rather thin case of false pretense.

IT is said that freight conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad do not like the new schedule for the running of trains, for the reason that, when a few are behind time, there will be no regular freight assigned them, and they will follow each other in charge of such trains as depart from the points designated, as Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburgh. Instead of having their respective trains and crews, which was the case under former schedules, they will be sent out in turn, and on whatever freight may be run at the time the said turn may happen.

100 Working Overcoats at $5 00,

costing $10 00.

150 Milkmen's Overcoats at $5 00, costing $9 00.

200 Railroad Overcoats at $4 50, costing $8 50.

350 Conductors' Overcoats at $4 75, costing $9 00.

500 Detectors' Overcoats at $10, costing $20.

450 Lawyers' Overcoats at $13, costing $25.

500 Gentlemen's Overcoats at $10, costing $20.

550 Youths' Overcoats at $6 50, costing $12.

600 Boys' Overcoats at $4, costing $8.

650 Fine Men's Suits at $7 50, costing $15.

700 Good Men's Suits at $13 50, costing $26.

750 Youths' Suits, all wool, at $8 50, costing $15.

850 Youths' Suits, all wool, at $10, costing $20.

860 Boys' Suits, heavy, at $3 50, costing $7.

900 Pants, all wool, $1 50 up to $5 50.

950 Shirts and Drawers, 30c up 40c.

1,000 White Shirts at 75c, cost $1 50.

The above goods are bought from my own regular stock, were shipped here from Broadway, New York, and ordered to be sold at the above prices. The goods are all equal to custom work. By order of the assignee, Lovering & Tobias, Big 13 Sixth street, late St. Clair, will make pants to order at $5, Suits at $18, Overcoats at $20, good imported goods, and fit guaranteed or no sale, at Tobias', Big 13, Sixth street.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Elegant Holiday Presents.

Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches $14, $15, $16 and $18. Warrantad solid gold and good timekeepers or money refunded, at E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. Gazettee Building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

Attention, Marksmen.

Don't forget the great and only shooting match of the season at Castle Shannon tomorrow, the 30th inst.—Thanksgiving day. Five hundred turkeys to be disposed of; large numbers will be in attendance. Lunch served during the day. Trains of Castle Shannon Railroad every hour. Come all and enjoy this rare sport.

EVERYBODY SAYS SO!!!

They Have to Acknowledge it!!

That E. De Roy can sell Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at 15, 16, 17 and 18 dollars, worth from 35 to 50 dollars, and warrant them as such; or money refunded. Don't be misled. Beware. Keep our number in your memory, and call immediately. E. De Roy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street. 153. *Gazette* building. 153. No Branch Stores. 153.

No Pain, Positively,

in extracting teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial human eyes adjusted.

LAKE GEORGE DIAMONDS!!!

Real Diamonds Surpassed!!

Ladies should see those elegant cardrops. Nothing finer. Cannot be distinguished from the genuine, at E. De Roy's Only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building—153.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.

Mr. George E. Reineman, No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh shell oysters. All the appointments of this saloon are first class, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention. ws

Master of the Art.

Mr. A. A. Devore, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting gentlemen's garments, has the entire management of this department at the celebrated tailoring establishment of D. S. Hoobler, No. 87 Smithfield street, which is a sufficient guarantee that the garments made by this firm will give satisfaction. Customers will find the counters at this houseladened with a fine line of fashionable piece goods to select from. Their prices are very moderate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THOMAS CARLISLE FAVORS THE EXPULSION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNING CLASSES.

LONDON, November 28.—Mr. Thomas Carlisle writes to a friend on the Eastern question, indorsing to the fullest extent the recommendations in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet for the expulsion of the Turkish governing classes from Europe.

TROUBLE FEARED OVER THE LINE OF DEMARKATION—TURKEY PROTESTS AGAINST IT.

VIENNA, November 28.—Turkey has formally protested against the line of demarkation fixed by the International Commission between the Turkish and Montenegrin forces, and complications are feared in connection with revictualling places besieged by the Montenegrins, the regulation of which was left for settlement by a subsequent understanding.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, November 28.—The British Foreign Office publishes a dispatch from Sir Henry Elliott, Ambassador at Constantinople, strongly denying the statement made by the Pera correspondent of the *Times* that he advised the Porte to hold itself in readiness to stand upon its rights and make demonstrations of force.

TURKEY WILL DEMAND INDEMNITY FROM RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times* dispatch from Berlin states that the Porte intends moving at the conference for international arbitrament upon the question of Russia's right to dispatch volunteers to Servia, and if she has not the right, the Porte will demand a large indemnity for the prolongation of the war occasioned by the Russian volunteers.

ANOTHER HITCH.

LONDON, November 28.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says a dispute has arisen regarding the line of demarkation around Alexinatz. The Russian project includes Belgrad and Alexinatz in the neutral zone, while the Servians claim that Alexinatz should be evacuated, on the ground that it was occupied by the Turks after the armis tice began.

Great Britain.

FAILURE OF THE BEET ROOT CROP.

LONDON, November 28.—The Manchester *Guardian* says: The beet root crop in Germany, as well as in France, seems to be a complete failure this year.

MEDALS FOR THE ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

LONDON, November 28.—The Queen has granted medals to every person serving in the steamers Alert, Discovery and Pandora during the Arctic expedition.

Austria.

A CRISIS OVER THE QUESTION OF THE PROPOSED AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANK.

LONDON, November 28.—A special from Vienna announces the existence of a crisis, caused by agitation in Austria against the scheme for the establishment of a bank for Austro-Hungary. This scheme forms part of the plan known as the Austro-Hungarian compromise for settling the relations between the two halves of the Empire, and has excited great dissatisfaction in Austria as unduly favoring Hungary. A committee appointed by the Austrian National Bank has recommended the rejection of the bank scheme. A dispatch from Vienna says there is much excitement there, as it is known that a decision on the bank question or renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compromise is impossible. The *Presse* also has a dispatch from Pesth, which says the Hungarian Finance Minister has started suddenly for Vienna, it is said by direct command of the Emperor, to confer with the Austrian Minister of Finance. The Pesth *Correspondence* says: "Both Governments are resolved